FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FORCE REDUCTION TALKS DELEGATES HOLD 160TH PLENARY MEETING

LD162210Y Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 16, TASS--The 160th plenary meeting of participants in the negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe took place in camera today in the Vienna Hofburg Palace. It proceeded under the chairmanship of the leader of the GDR delegation Ambassador Ingo Oeser.

A spokesman of the Western side told pressmen that the head of the Netherlands' delegation Ambassador William de Foss touched at the meeting on the question of "parity" in the reduction of armed forces.

The West uses this term to justify its demand for an assymetric reduction, according to which the socialist states should cut down their forces by a several-fold greater proportion than the NATO countries.

Commenting on the statement of the Western delegate, the press spokesman of the GDR delegation told a TASS correspondent that NATO continued its attempts to obtain unilateral advantages at the Vienna negotiations. The Western side refuses to meet the fair proposal of the socialist states to achieve a mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments by the same percentage.

The representative of the GDR delegation called special attention to the fact that the Western participants, not wishing to assume a constructive stand at the negotiations, are simultaneously stepping up the arms race. This by no means facilitates progress in Vienna.

NEUTRON BOMB MEANT TO INCREASE NATO'S 'AGGRESSIVE POTENTIAL'

ID1911437Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[A. Drushinin article: "The 'Hawks' and the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] TIME magazine, which is published in the United States, once told its readers the following fantastic story: Enemy tanks invade the territory of Western Europe. Unable to stop them, the NATO military commanders decide to use nuclear weapons. The enemy is routed. But everything has disappeared from the face of the earth. Millions of people have died. "In order to save Europe, we had to destroy it," an American general exclaims over the scorched desert. It should not be thought that the magazine's publishers gave free rein to their imagination in order to warn of the horrors of nuclear war. They needed the fantasy so that they could then move on to perfectly real things. The long article was discussing the new offspring of the Pentagon--the neutron bomb, the only type of nuclear weapon, the magazine alleges, capable of containing the enemy without causing "excessive loss of life" and "unnecessary destruction." It sounds preposterous, but it is precisely the neutron weapon which TIME saw as the means of virtually saving the world from the universal nuclear catastrophe which it had described.

The article published in the popular magazine is not the idle fabrication of some sensation-seeking American journalist. It is just one of the multitude of examples of unrestrained praise of the neutron bomb. It is a sample of the kind of ballyhoo which has now developed in the United States about the plans for creating it--plans which are of the more dangerous since they are apparently nearing implementation. Circles connected with the Pentagon are asserting that the United States started developing the new weapon back in 1959. And 4 years later it was secretly tested at a remote firing range in Nevada. Last year the U.S. Congress approved expenditure of $10 billion on producing the neutron bomb--expenditure which was disguised in a completely peaceful section of the budget appropriations for "public works" in the Energy Research Administration. The "neutron bomb" has been given the "amber light," American newspapers wrote at the time. Would this be followed by the "green light"? Will this weapon become part of NATO's nuclear arsenals? As Western press commentators stress, the problem is now whether the United States will succeed in making its West European NATO partners agree to the stationing of the new weapon in their countries.

Washington makes no secret of the fact that it is precisely Western Europe which will serve as the chief arsenal for neutron weapons. American strategists are not concealing the fact that a plan exists for the European deployment of 92 Lance missile systems equipped with neutron warheads. The FRG, Britain, Italy, Turkey and even Greece, which has formally withdrawn from the NATO military organization--these are the countries where the Pentagon generals would like initially to deploy these missile installations. And what "arguments" are now being employed to persuade America's allies to open their doors to the neutron bomb. What "arguments" are cited to present the new lethal weapon in the most "inoffensive" light!

It was not so long ago that American General Haig, commander in chief of NATO's armed forces in Europe, made another attempt to pressure the governments of the European NATO countries. In an interview in West Germany's OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG he tempted Western politicians with the "freedom" which the neutron bomb supposedly gives them in the utilization of nuclear might. The NATO countries themselves would be able to decide when to press the firing button on the neutron weapons, Haig declared. [paragraph continues]

However, he says, there is no risk of causing a general nuclear exchange. According to Haig and other U.S. military men, neutron armaments are no more dangerous than conventional tactical arms. The neutron bomb, they say, does not lower the so-called "nuclear threshold."

Let us investigate: Just what exactly is this nuclear threshold? What lies behind this intricate and vague formula, which is currently so fashionable among the Pentagon strategists? This is the border which they have drawn between the use of nuclear and non-nuclear arms. It is difficult to determine the rationale behind the assertion of U.S. military circles that utilization of the neutron bomb is equivalent to utilization of non-nuclear armaments.

For instance, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown has repeatedly asserted that, unlike hydrogen weapons, neutron weapons, in affecting a smaller area, kill fewer people and are therefore more "humane." However, American newspapers have repeatedly written that, given the small, densely populated areas of many countries, millions may die as a result of the neutron bomb.

So the Washington hawks certainly do not need the neutron bomb for "containment." They required it to strengthen NATO's aggressive military potential aimed against the socialist countries. As for the attempt to represent the neutron weapon as "tactical" and almost "harmless," this, as L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his answers to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent, is an attempt to erode the distinction between conventional and nuclear armaments and to make the transition to nuclear war less noticeable to the public.

It is evident that some people in the United States have an easy and uncomplicated approach to this. But it must be assumed that the Europeans who live, figuratively speaking, under the same roof have a different opinion. They hardly want an additional, dangerous load placed on their common roof, which is already sagging so much under the tremendous weapons burden. This is precisely demonstrated by the negative position taken by many realistically minded West European politicians on the U.S. plans to deploy neutron weapons on the European Continent. As the press testifies, these circles realize the dangerous consequences which the implementation of these plans may produce. They realize the necessity of heeding the USSR's timely warning that our country will not remain a passive observer if the neutron bomb is created in the West. "We will be faced with the necessity of answering this challenge to insure the security of the Soviet people and their allies and friends," L.I. Brezhnev said in answer to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

At the same time the world public cannot fail to realize that the creation of the neutron bomb could ultimately raise the arms race to a new, still higher level and therefore worsen the international climate and hamper the detente process. Is this not evidenced by the mass protest movement against Washington's intention to begin production of neutron weapons--a movement which is becoming increasingly widespread throughout the world?

The natural path indicated by the broad Soviet program of measures aimed at curbing the arms race leads to deliverance from this threat. As is well known, the Soviet Union is striving to obtain the general and complete termination of nuclear weapon tests. It has proposed an initiative on a ban on the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. Our country has proposed that agreement be reached on the simultaneous ending, by all nations, of production of any nuclear weapons--atomic, hydrogen or neutron bombs or shells. [paragraph continues]

This proposal has now been supplemented by yet another proposal directly addressed to the Western powers: that agreement be reached on the mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production in order to save the world from the appearance of this new weapon of mass destruction. And the fact that the Soviet proposals are encountering impressive support in the United Nations and are approved by most countries clearly demonstrates that the people see the guarantee of their security in efforts to curb the arms race and not along the lines suggested by the militarist Washington circles.

TREATY ON NONUSE OF FORCE HELD ESSENTIAL TO WORLD SECURITY

LD161407Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[S. Tarov Article: "Dictated by Life"]

[Text] The Soviet Unions' proposal for the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force or the threat of force in international relations occupies a special place among the measures aimed at curbing the arms race, reducing arsenals of the means of waging war, including the most inhuman means--nuclear weapons--and ultimately achieving the most important task of modern times--general and complete disarmament. The conclusion of such a treaty would be a universal commitment by all countries not to resort to force to resolve international disputes, which frequently give rise to conflict situations and create the threat that military operations may begin.

The urgent need to achieve such a treaty commitment is now dictated by many factors. "Mountains" of weapons have been accumulated in the world; countries on all continents have joined in the arms race; many countries which would seem to be unrelated geographically frequently find themselves dragged into conflicts; unprecedented means of tremendous destructive power are put into action. The threat of the use of force may now turn into a universal nuclear catastrophe, which will bring mankind unprecedented suffering.

The world has now accumulated more than 1.3 million nuclear bombs equivalent in yield to the Hiroshima bomb, which carried off 200,000 human lives. There are now more than 14 kilotons of explosives for every person. The threat of nuclear war is increasing as the number of countries capable of mastering nuclear technology grows. A number of countries, including ones such as the Republic of South Africa and Israel, which stubbornly refuse to subscribe to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, have drawn close to five nuclear powers. This was why the UN General Assembly in 1972 adopted a special resolution linking the question of the nonuse of force with a ban on the use of nuclear weapons for all time.

The Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at banning the use of force and, in particular, the most barbarous weapons--nuclear weapons--are imbued with profound concern for the peoples' security. All disputes and misunderstandings arising between countries must be resolved by peaceful means, by means of talks. This was urged by the 25th CPSU Congress, which advanced the proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

At the 31st and 32d UN General Assembly sessions Soviet diplomats launched constructive initiatives aimed at realizing that congress decision. The essence of the Soviet initiatives is to prevent aggression, which is a source of evil. Renunciation of the use of force, which is used most frequently for purposes of aggression, the acquisition of territories and the oppression of other peoples, would be an effective measure to eliminate wars and materialize the relaxation of international tension. [paragraph continues]

The adoption of this proposal would considerably facilitate the elaboration of measures to limit and reduce arms and facilitate the search for paths to general and complete disarmament and to the final elimination of the threat of war and aggression.

At these UN General Assembly sessions the Soviet draft world treaty on the nonuse of force attracted the close attention of UN states. More than 100 delegations participated in discussing it, and 40 governments responded with written recommendations and appropriate views on this question. The careful, comprehensive discussion of the draft showed that the idea of concluding such a treaty is shared by an overwhelming number of states. These states understand the responsibility ensuing from the reality of the menacing danger of an armed confrontation and the threat of local conflicts developing into a world war involving the use of nuclear weapons as well as conventional arms.

The Near East crisis, which is growing increasingly complex in connection with Cairo's separate actions and Israel's aggressive irreconciliability, the Ethiopian-Somali conflict, the clashes on the borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cambodia--all these are indisputable facts of the international situation today. Given a treaty on the nonuse of force the sides in disputes would not resort to military means of resolving them. They would make efforts to seek peaceful, mutually acceptable means of resolving disputes by way of sensible compromises. The just political settlement of conflicts would result in the elimination of areas of tension, and the establishment of peaceful means of international settlement worthy of a civilized world.

The greater the number of states signing the world treaty on the nonuse of force, the greater the isolation in which the forces of aggression would find themselves. The healthy trend in the policy of capitalist states--to be guided in the international arena by the principles of coexistence among states with different social systems--would be strengthened and a powerful boost would be given to the development of good-neighborly interstate relations in the interests of the peoples and of world progress. Both large and small countries would benefit from this, regardless of their social systems and size of territory and population.

The reality of formulating the question of concluding such a treaty ensues from the state of modern international relations and the positive changes achieved in the international arena. In this respect, too, great positive significance is attached to the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to the accords sealed in the Helsinki final act by the signatures of the highest leaders of 33 European countries, as well as the United States and Canada.

Through bilateral relations with a number of states the Soviet Union has enshrined the principle of renouncing the use or threat of force in resolving disputes. This is clearly recorded in the principles of relations between the USSR and the United States--in the agreement between the two countries on the prevention of nuclear war--and in a number of international agreements concluded by the Soviet Union with France, the FRG, Britain and other countries. The principle of the nonuse of force has also been reflected in other international documents, including multilateral ones. This principle is increasingly being asserted in the practice of relations among states.

A world treaty on the nonuse of force cannot harm the peoples' legitimate struggle for their freedom and independence against remnants of colonialism. This is insured in many UN decisions as well as in the charter of that organization. Thus the Soviet draft world treaty is in full accordance with this just requirement. Neither does it remove a single provision as regards the states' right to individual or collective self-defense, the repulsion of aggression and the liquidation of the consequences of aggression.

At the 32d UN General Assembly session many countries, including developing countries, pointed to the topicality and importance of the Soviet Union's initiative. The attempts by certain delegations, particularly the Chinese delegation, to prevent a constructive approach to the Soviet draft at this session failed. More than 100 states voted for a resolution providing for the setting up of a special committee for the practical working out of a world treaty on the nonuse of force and the threat of force in international relations. The taking of effective measures to prevent aggressive wars, to establish in practice the peaceful principles of resolving interstate disputes and to strengthen peace and the peoples' security--this is a necessity dictated by life itself.

NO ANTI-SEMITISM IN USSR; ZIONIST SUBVERSION CONTINUES

LD160901Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[L. Korneyev commentary: "Belated Insight"]

[Text] ...The windows of Aeroflot offices in New York have been smashed. Thugs have stamped on a model of a Soviet airliner--a symbol of links between the USSR and the United States. Unruly youths with smirks on their faces brandish provocative slogans and trample on mock prison bars while clothed in fancy-dress prison uniform. The impartial camera caught an individual contentedly rubbing his hands together: The planned display of "mass anger" did not cost much-$5 per head. However, these people are not worth more, since they themselves do not believe what they claim: that Jews are persecuted in the USSR and that anti-Semitism exists in the country which was the first in the world to outlaw all racial discrimination. Nevertheless, a sordid campaign of anti-Sovietism, stamped with the six-pointed Zionist star, is swelling up in a systematic and planned fashion in a number of countries of the old and the new worlds....

The real situation of citizens of Jewish nationality in the Soviet Union is of minimum interest to the centers of international Zionism in the United States and Israel. Precisely here, in New York and Tel Aviv, is the home of the Executive Committee of the World Zionist Organization and Jewish agency which are the operational headquarters of the big bourgeoisie of Jewish origin integrated within the system of present-day capitalism.

Goebbels said that a gas chamber can poison 100 people at the same time but a lie can do this to millions. The lie is the usual method of psychological warfare, including Zionist ideological sabotage.

Malicious fabrications on the position of Soviet Jews, operations involving fake summonses of Soviet citizens from Israel, speculation of slogans concerning the development of contacts and expansion of cultural exchange with reference to the final act of the Helsinki conference are a favorite set of methods used by the Zionist-imperialist organizers of anti-Soviet ideological sabotage.

Zionists, implementing the role of a shock detachment of imperialism, are striving to shake the foundations of the socialist multinational state, to set the peoples of the Soviet Union against each other and to sow the seeds of nationalism, chauvinism and anti-Semitism. On the other hand they are also attempting to undermine the trust of world public opinion in the democratic nature of the USSR. They are gradually but actively penetrating the centers of anti-Soviet propaganda, which carry out ideological sabotage against our people. They include, for instance, radio stations like Liberty, Free Europe and Deutsche Welle. [paragraph continues]

Turncoat emigres, including Zionists, from the Soviet Union are among the "specialists" in Russian affairs operating in those centers. The kind of people they are can be judged from the fact that to work for an anti-Soviet propaganda center, an emigre from the Soviet Union, who refuses to go to the "promised land," must have the consent of the U.S. administration, a Zionist organization and, finally, U.S. intelligence.

The "Russian expert" Finkelstein, for instance, who betrayed the interests of the motherland and who has become one of the chiefs of the "Russian section," works at Radio Liberty. A certain Vishnevskiy is concerned with ties with so-called "dissidents." The "all-round specialist," Tel Aviv correspondent Agurskiy, and also Matusevich, Roytman, Kabachnik, Fedoseyev's wife and many other double-dyed anti-Soviets, who have sold their consciences for U.S. dollars, also work there....

The Zionist subversion centers took an active part in organizing and putting on an anti-Soviet gathering in Rome in the end of November, called a "hearing" on human rights questions in the socialist countries. It is no secret who was head at this sabbath; they were turncoats like Bukovskiy, Plyushch and similar people and also the not unknown Simon Wiesenthal, a long-time agent of Israeli intelligence who cooperated with the Nazis in World War II.

Here is another characteristic feature. On the eve of this "hearing," resoundingly named the "Sakharov hearing," a certain academic was awarded a prize of $5,000 by the international Zionist organization B'nai B'rith. The former physicist thanked the oldest organization of the Jewish bourgeoisie for its generosity and declared that he was proud of the gift.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality are honest workers and sincere patriots of their great motherland and resolutely rebuff the attempts of the Zionist-Israeli secret service to whip up nationalist, anti-Soviet, bourgeois sentiments in the USSR. However, the fishers of men's souls from various Zionist organizations are succeeding in persuading some ideologically unstable and unreliable people to leave the country where they were born and raised, received an education and a profession and have enjoyed all the rights guaranteed its citizens by the constitution.

In other words, they are not compelled to leave by any kind of political or other discrimination, as imperialist propaganda is attempting to portray. It would also be wrong to believe that all these people are merely "separated relations" striving to be reunited, or religious migrants.

The result is that thousands of Jews who have left the USSR to go to Israel and other capitalist countries, after living abroad for a certain time, have expressed a desire to return to the Soviet Union. Again, they strive to realize this desire with no less energy than was involved in their efforts to emigrate from the USSR. The main reason given for such a complete "change of mind", according to statements by them in the press, is disillusionment with the lifestyles in societies based on exploitation of man by man where rights and laws favor the rich. As the Jerusalem POST magazine, an Israeli newspaper, wrote on 21 May 1975: "Nowadays Russian settlers in Israel send their relatives and friends in the Soviet Union 40,000 letters per month. The great majority of them either criticize Israel or have little good to say about life here."

Thus, in February 1977 a large group of refugees from Israel, who once emigrated from the Soviet Union and are now languishing in Austria, sent a letter to the UN secretary general. The authors of the letter pointed out that they had been "deceived by Zionist propaganda which induced them to desert the motherland." Reality in Israel had sobered the emigres, revealing the true face of bourgeois democracy and the much praised "advantages" of life in the world of free enterprise. "The reasons for our emigrating," the letter said, can be expressed in a single phrase: "We were prompted in most cases by a narrow-minded mentality." Many who have crossed the pale claim that in the West they were necessary to reaction only as the small change of anti-Sovietism--until it was spent...

Our society is the most humane and magnanimous. Even enemies admit this. But it does not forgive betrayal. All, without exception, who decided to go to Israel and therefore renounced Soviet citizenship were warned beforehand that they could find themselves in a tough situation and might be deprived of normal living conditions. Attempts to blame our state because it refuses to renew citizenship or restore the lofty title of citizens of the USSR to those who do not care for the motherland can, of course, give rise to nothing but indignation among the Soviet people.

As for the insignificant handful of Jewish nationals in our country who side with the so-called "dissidents"--people who have virtually cut themselves off from the Soviet people--they give out their own, wrong notions about the real state of affairs and have no support among Soviet working people.

In his speech at the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress on 21 March 1977, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "Our enemies would like to find any kind of forces within our countries which disapprove of socialism. Since there are no such forces, since in socialist society there are no oppressed, exploited classes and no oppressed, exploited nationalities, then they invent something artificial and create the appearance of 'internal opposition' through false publicity. It is precisely for this reason that a fuss about the so-called 'dissidents' and the world outcry on the 'violation of human rights' in the socialist countries are being organized."

Naturally, in our country people are not prohibited from "thinking differently" from the majority or from critically evaluating various aspects of social life. And if such criticism is justified and is aimed at helping matters, then it is greeted favorably. Of course, critics can also be mistaken in their conclusions. Nevertheless, we understand that people can err.

It is another matter when several deserters from our society actively oppose everything that is dear to the Soviet people and the Soviet system, embark on the path of anti-Soviet activity and break laws. Lacking support within the country, they turn to the imperialist subversion centers. Naturally, our state continues to take legal action against them.

"Let nobody take offense at us," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said when addressing the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress, "the protection of the rights, freedoms and security of the Soviet people from the actions of such turncoats is not only our right but also our sacred duty."

The party and the Soviet state, in defending the interests of socialist society and the interests of the people, are conducting a struggle against the penetration of our country by the imperialist, including Zionist, agents and are resolutely exposing the false conjectors of bourgeois propagandists who, employing any means, are attempting to impose their pernicious influence on the citizens of our country.

The USSR state security organs and Soviet border guards, relying on the assistance of the broad popular masses, including working Jews, have blocked many attempts by Israeli intelligence to conduct espionage activities in our country, infiltrate agents in the guise of tourists and businessmen and smuggle in Zionist and anti-Soviet literature.

You would think that the subverters from Tel Aviv must have drawn the conclusion that Zionism will not work in the USSR. Not at all. The attempts of Zionist agents to alienate a number of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality and urge them on to open anti-Soviet acts and demonstrations have not ceased.

The secret war of world reaction against the forces of peace and progress and against socialism, which is now in its seventh decade, is continuing. The struggle against communism and anti-Sovietism remains the chief task of all Zionism, the ruling circles of Israel and the Israeli secret services.

Zionist suversive activity is an integral part of imperialist ideological sabotage against the USSR, whose aim consists of attempting to shake and weaken the beliefs of the Soviet people, impose on them opinions and morals which are alien to them and revive nationalist and religious prejudices. Under these conditions, as noted in the PRAVDA editorial on 1 December 1977, the significance of militant irreconcilibility toward the slightest manifestation of bourgeois ideology, political indifference and self-complacency is growing even more.

MOSHE DAYAN MEETS WITH CARTER, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD171058Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has received Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan. At a press conference after his meeting with the President, Dayan stated that the United States and Israel were united in their desire to achieve a separate deal with Cairo. The Israeli foreign minister reaffirmed that Tel Aviv has no intention of abandoning its expansionist policy in the Middle East and will not agree to wind up the settlements it has established on occupied Arab territories. Dayan virtually admitted that the present Israeli stand is a result of the capitulationist policy adopted by Egyptian President as-Sadat.

U.S. STRATEGIC FORCES 'OFFENSIVE' IN NATURE

LD161634Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Yevgeniy Yegorov, TASS correspondent, reports: Strategic Nuclear Forces (SNF) have a special place in the Pentagon's vast arsenal, and the U.S. military department is now working out a program for their further increase.

The planned expenditure for maintaining these forces in 1979, according to Defense Department policy, is $9.8 billion.

However, this sum does not include expenditure for the development, testing and production of nuclear weapons, or for special nuclear materials and nuclear reactors for military purposes, which follow Energy Department policy and will total $2.5 billion in 1979, with the bulk of it going to SNF requirements.

The American SNF constitute a so-called "triad" which comprises land and sea-based strategic forces and bombers.

According to official Pentagon figures, land-based SNF will consist in 1979 of 54 Titan and 1,000 Minuteman missiles, of which 550 Minuteman-3 missiles will have Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicles (MIRV). Sea-based SNF will comprise 41 atomic submarines with 160 Polaris-A3 missiles with multicharge warheads on board, and 496 Poseidon missiles with independent warheads.

The triad's third integral part comprises a fleet of 316 strategic B-52 bombers, (?65) FB-111 fighter-bombers and 615 KC-135 stratotankers. Approximately 30 percent of the bombers are at full combat readiness.

The broad program of SNF development for the next few years envisages placing MK-12A warheads on Minuteman missiles with increased precision and greater capacity. Work will be continued on creating the new strategic MX missile on mobile launching pads, and if necessary, the Pentagon intends to ask for additional allocations for this purpose.

Top priority in the development of the SNF at the moment is given to cruise missiles. Work on developing and installing cruise missiles on modernized B-52 bombers, as well as sea-based cruise missiles, will proceed at a fast rate.

The Pentagon's annual report admits that "the possibility of a strategic nuclear attack on the United States is very remote." This shows that the American SNF is not of a defensive, but a clearly offensive, aggressive nature.

IZVESTIYA CITES NASA ANNOUNCEMENT ON SKYLAB

LD141435Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "NASA Announcement"]

[Text] Washington--The U.S. Skylab space station, which is in near-earth orbit, could fall to earth next year, NASA has announced after detailing information on the station's lifespan. As has already been reported, measurements of Skylab's orbit have shown that the 85-ton space station is losing altitude far more rapidly than planned. It was put into orbit in 1973, and initially NASA intended at the end of 1980 to deliver a propulsion system to Skylab. The propulsion system would be used for putting the station into a higher orbit or for decreasing its speed, so that after it had entered the atmosphere its remains would fall into the ocean.

U.S. AUTHORITIES TRY TO STOP INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY LEAKS

LD162202Y Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

["Persecution of the USA"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Buz reports:

U.S. Attorney General G. Bell has issued an order for prosecuting the author of a recently published book about the CIA's dirty operations, specifically its role in the Vietnam War. The Department of Justice demands that the author of the book, Frank Snepp, former CIA official, be fined for this "unsanctioned" publication and be prohibited by court to come up with any such revelations in the future.

The press says that the decision to start legal action against Snepp was taken under pressure from CIA Director S. Turner.

The Washington POST says that this [is] not the first time when the American authorities are trying to silence those who expose the illegal actions of U.S. intelligence organs. The newspaper recalls that U.S. special services, supported by official Washington, tried to prevent the publication of a book about the CIA by V. Marchetti and J. Marks, which came out only after it was carefully examined by censors from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The American press stresses that the U.S. authorities started legal action against Snepp not only because of the revelations made in his book but also because, as S. Turner fears, Snapp's example may be followed by others.

CHINA

CHIANG CHING ALLEGEDLY SENDS LETTER TO CCP

LD162343Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Reports circled in diplomatic quarters in Peking say Chiang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's widow, has written the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China requesting permission to answer charges brought against her. It is said she sent a similar letter to the National People's Congress of China, reportedly scheduled to hold a session late this month. It is still unclear whether the letter is written only on her own behalf or on behalf of all four members of her group, which was arrested in October 1976 on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government. The Chinese sources that leaked news of the letter revealed that Chiang Ching flatly denies charges of betraying the line of Mao Tse-tung, whom she calls her teacher. It is said Chiang Ching writes that though she is totally isolated from the entire world, she is confident her request will find a certain amount of understanding in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

PRC INTERNAL POLITICAL STRUGGLE SEEN INTENSIFYING

LD101650Y Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 10 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 10, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The formation of a new composition of the revolutionary committees of provinces and cities under the central authority is drawing to an end in China. These local bodies of the Maoist military-bureaucratic dictatorship have not been renewed for nine years ever since they were set up. Lists of revolutionary committee members are endorsed at session of provincial and city people's congresses which, for their part, were not elected but were appointed administratively as has been practised in China for years.

The renovation of the composition of the revolutionary committees is viewed as a preparatory stage for the convocation of the National People's Congress session scheduled for the spring of this year. It is supposed that vacancies which were caused in the higher echelon of the state machinery by the removal of supporters of the notorious 'Gang of Four' will be filled up at the session.

Data on new revolutionary committees are indicative of a large scale of the purge. A characteristic fact: Less than twenty percent of deputy chairmen of revolutionary committees have been confirmed in their position (290 people out of more than 350 were removed). Almost a half of those removed concurrently held the posts of secretaries or members of provincial party committees. In a whole number of provinces, the membership of revolutionary committees was renewed practically to the full.

Even some members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the CPC, who were elected in August last year at the party's eleventh congress which was announced at that time to be the congress of "unity and cohesion", lost the leading posts in local government bodies. Nothing is reported about their fate.

The present purge is being carried out against the background of rehabilitation of part of old cadres who were in disgrace in the years of the Cultural Revolution. It is symptomatic, however, that there are no communists-internationalists among the rehabilitated. Like during the life of Mao Tse tung, they are denigrated and exposed to public dishonor.

Only those who zealously state their loyalty to Maoism and the present leadership come to the surface. PEOPLE'S DAILY had to admit recently that the process quite often develops into a settling of old scores of some Maoists with others. Criteria in determination of whether this or that leader is one of so-called "supporters of the four" are so vague that this gives an opportunity to defame practically any of them.

As Peking propaganda confirms, the current purge of leading cadres encounters the resistance of those who, as PEOPLE'S DAILY put it, would like 'to stop the present campaign at halfway and then put an end to it altogether.' The newspaper is calling in this connection 'for getting busy with political and organizational departments of party committees and to check to the end who work there and take drastic measures with regard to them.'

Judging by sharp pronouncements of the Chinese press, the internecine strife assumed quite a large scope. Not only top and medium echelons of the leadership but also many thousands of local party and state organizations found themselves drawn into it.

When starting the purge almost one year and a half ago, Peking leaders promised to do away with chaos in sociopolitical life. Facts indicate, however, that political struggle in the PRC does not subside but is intensifying with fresh vigor. No end to the struggle is in sight.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON PEKING-S. AFRICAN COOPERATION

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Peking 'Works Hand in Glove' With S. Africa, Rhodesia," published in the 16 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 1:

Page C 1, change processing indicator to "text" and add the following passage after last paragraph:

Peking leaders take no notice of the fact that Overseas Chinese living in South Africa are subjected to discrimination and persecution of various kinds. For instance, the South African paper GLOBAL POST wrote last year: "The Chinese and the whites in South Africa are unequal in status. For example, the Chinese here have no right to vote and are not allowed to serve in the army or to marry whites. The biggest difficulty facing Overseas Chinese here is that they are not free to choose their residential areas and occupations. A Chinese physician is paid only about 70 percent of what his white counterpart is paid, and so on and so forth." In other words, the racists in South Africa regard the Chinese and blacks in Africa as inferior. From this it can be seen that Peking's rulers have not only trampled on the African people's sense of dignity but have also reduced the respect and prestige of the Chinese people.

Obviously, Peking's rulers place anti-Sovietism and hegemonism above everything else. Seeing through the essense of Peking's policy, however, people are sharply criticizing it.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR SMOLE

LD171010Y Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 17, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, today received the Yugoslav ambassador in the USSR, Joze Smole.

The ambassador presented to Leonid Brezhnev a message from the president of Yugoslavia, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito. The conversation passed in a business like, friendly atmosphere.

KATUSHEV GREETS CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DELEGATES

LD161725Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--The following government deputies have arrived in Moscow to participate in the CEMA Executive Committee session: A. Lukanov of Bulgaria, G. Szeker of Hungary, G. Weiss of the GDR, F. Bravo Pardo of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, F. Kaim of Poland, M. Marinescu of Romania, R. Rohlicek of the CSSR and S. Gligorijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

They were met by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev and other officials.

CEMA Meeting Ends

LD162230Y Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--A power transmission line of 750 kilovolts, which is being built jointly by the CMEA countries between Vinnitsa (the USSR) and Albertirsa (Hungary), is to be commissioned this year. This will mark the beginning of parallel work by the unified power systems of the socialist countries and the unified power grid of the Soviet Union.

Questions concerning the dependability and fuller use of the advantages of the parallel work of the power systems of the fraternal countries were discussed at a meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee which closed here today. It was attended by the deputy heads of government of all the nine countries, members of the council, as well as Yugoslavia.

The Executive Committee pointed to the need for carrying out by CMEA countries measures to ensure ever growing goods transportation in foreign trade, an even flow of goods traffic and the problem of improving the work of border stations. Also discussed were questions of cooperation between CMEA countries in carrying out Cuba's proposals for developing the production of sugar, citrus fruit and paper.

In the spirit of the final act of the Helsinki conference, the CMEA is steadily expanding cooperation with international organizations on the topical problems of economy, science and technology and environmental protection. The Executive Committee summed up the results of this work last year and approved a plan for 1978.

GIEREK ADDRESSES NAVY PARTY CONFERENCE IN GDANSK

LD161556Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, February 16, TASS--The relaxation of international tensions became a reality due to the activity of peace forces and first of all of the Soviet Union, Poland and the entire socialist community. A new page opened in relations between states with different social systems, said Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) speaking in Gdansk at a PUWP party conference of the Navy of the Polish People's Republic. The peace program which was elaborated and which is being implemented by the CPSU with an immense personal participation of Leonid Brezhnev is of paramount importance for laying the foundations of universal and lasting peace.

We are yet to do much, however, on the way to a lasting peace. The major task, the speaker emphasized, is to secure cessation of the arms race which was imposed on the world by imperialists. The attempts to supplement NATO arsenals with neutron weapons create a particular danger.

The Baltic Sea has been for many years already serving as an example of constructive cooperation between states with different social systems, the speaker went on to say. Poland is vitally interested in the development of such cooperation. As the Polish "window on the world", the Baltic Sea is at the same time of importance in the defense system of the Polish People's Republic. The Polish Navy in close cooperation with the Soviet Navy and the Navy of the GDR excellently accomplishes its tasks to protect the borders of the motherland, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee said.

The Navy's party conference is taking place in the year of the 35th jubilee of the Polish People's Army, Edward Gierek went on to say. The Soviet Armed Forces will celebrate their 60th jubilee in several days time. The Soviet Army has been and remains a model of the army of a new type under the influence of which our Polish Army formed, too. They are linked by strong ideological and internationalist ties.

HUNGARIAN CP OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD161132Y Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 Feb, MTI--Invited by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Janos Berecz, department-head of the HSWP CC, visited Moscow on February 14-15. Andras Gyenes conducted talks with B. N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo of CPSU CC, M. V. Zimyanin and K. V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU CC. At the meeting held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of total agreement, views were exchanged over the further development of fraternal cooperation between the HSWP and the CPSU as well as over some timely international questions.

CZECHOSLOVAK DEFENSE MINISTER LAUDS SOVIET ARMY

For the text of an article by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and minister of National Defense of Czechoslovakia, lauding the Soviet Armed Forces, published in the 14 February issue of Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 16 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS PREPARE FOR UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD161002Y Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Paris, February 16, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party was held here to discuss preparations for the general elections in March. Maxime Gremetz, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PCF, delivered the report.

At a press conference, held after the plenary meeting, Gremetz said that the present situation in France was distinguished by the growing desire of the working people for profound social and economic changes, the growing dissatisfaction over the austerity policy of the authorities. At the same time, he emphasised, the right-wing forces use all means to retain power. This finds an expression in anti-communist stratagems and attacks on the PCF proposals.

The Central Committee of the PCF reaffirmed its readiness to resume talks for a renewal of the joint government programme of the left-wing forces.

It was emphasised at the plenary meeting that the only way of bringing about genuine changes in the country was mass support for the Communist Party, which defends the interests of the working people. The Central Committee called upon all party members to redouble their efforts to have the communist candidates poll the biggest number of votes in each constituency.

ANTI-CSSR CAMPAIGN ON FRENCH TV PROGRAM CRITICIZED

LD131207Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0926 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

["Taking the 'Mysticism of Figures' Seriously"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, TASS--Commentator Boris Krayevskiy writes:

As already reported, the French television company Antenne-2 put out its latest unsavoury spectacle the other day. The main actor in the transmission was played by the not unknown Jiri Pelikan--that same Pelikan, who in 1968 was the head of Czechoslovak television, setting the tone and language of the anti-Soviet campaign in the CSSR.

Commenting on this fact, the paper PRAVDA expresses regret that the French state television company gives such slanderers the freedom of its screens. Surely its leaders must know that such actions are by no means in accord with the nature of existing relations between the USSR and France. They contradict both the letter and the spirit of existing bilateral agreements and understandings. Soviet people condemn actions of this kind. They have always believed that the information media should serve the cause of inculcating feelings of respect and friendship between peoples, and not be converted into purveyors of slander and deliberate misinformation.

However, the noisy furor of hostility to socialism, and attempts which react in a distorted way to the Czechoslovak people's preparations to celebrate an important date in their history--the 30th anniversary of the victory of the working people over reaction in February 1948--continue. Certain organs of the Western press, including the French bourgeois press, instead of telling of the feats of these 30 years, are still trying to produce exaggerated libels against the Czechoslovak people, building an advanced socialist society, and perpetrate crude attacks on the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its leadership. From time to time the phrase "mysticism of figures," now fashionable among the anti-socialist Czechoslovak emigres, is heard.

What does this "mysticism of figures" mean? It is very simple: certain circles hostile to socialism are doing all they can to conjure up fabrications and slander connected with the events of 1948, when the working people of Czechoslovakia set out firmly along the road to socialism, and of 1968, when international reaction made an attempt to restore capitalism in Czechoslovakia. There is no need to expose these worn-out fabrications. But the question is, why do the lovers of "digital mysticism" not also recall in their research, for instance, 1938, though this too ends in the ill-famed eight? After all, this year is the 40th anniversary of the shameful Munich plot, when the rulers of France and Britain at the time betrayed their ally Czechoslovakia to Hitler. Why do they keep quiet about the fact that the only country which then offered assistance to Czechoslovakia was the Soviet Union?

If one takes the "mysticism of figures" seriously, and as we see, the anticommunists and enemies of detente intend to keep on juggling them, the balance of four-figure numbers ending in eight will clearly not turn out in their favor in the end.

In 1918, the independent Czechoslovak Republic was born on the crest of the mighty revolutionary wave brought about by Great October. "Without 7 November 1917, there would have been no 28 October 1918," said K. Gottwald.

In 1948, under the leadership of the communists, whose weight and authority had grown immeasurably throughout the world as a result of their active participation and victory in the anti-fascist struggle, Czechoslovakia set out on the road of socialist development.

In 1968, the Czechoslovak people, with the help of their friends and allies, beat off a fierce attack by the counterrevolution. Its plans "came up against the force of international solidarity," RUDE PRAVO wrote.

In 1978 the Czechoslovak people are marking the 30th anniversary of socialism in circumstances of major successes by the republic in all fields of life.

And whoever may hint significantly at the "surprises" which the next "eight" could bring the Czechoslovak people, counterrevolutionaries and antisocialists should expect nothing good for themselves in 1978, 1988 or 1998. These will be years of new triumphs of socialism!

As far as the use of Pelikan and his kind for the antisocialist campaign is concerned, on this issue we can only repeat: in vain. The organizers of the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns put their hopes in them in vain. They are broken reeds. They will bring nothing but failure and shame.

RECRUITMENT IN FRG OF MERCENARIES FOR SOMALIA NOTED

LD151242Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 15, TASS--Recruitment of mercenaries for participation in Somalia's aggressive war against Ethiopia is in progress in the FRG. In Hamburg, as the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT reports today, a certain M. Dumon, a citizen of the FRG, engages in the selection of appropriate cadres. In reply to an inquiry by telephone, the newspaper writes, the Hamburg procurator's office stated that it has no possibility to prevent Dumon from engaging in such activities. Dumon, the newspaper points out, has already recruited 150 West German citizens. As the recruiter declared, he picks up mainly soldiers to fight tanks, antiaircraft gunners, and persons who can manage a radio interception. The mercenaries are offered a high salary of 2,000 West German marks a month.

FRG NEO-NAZIS TO FACE OPPOSITION IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD162322Y Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 16, TASS--Neo-Nazi organisations are becoming more active in Bavaria, Hessen, Lower Saxony and Hamburg where Landtag elections are to be held this year.

In Hessen, the neo-Nazi National-Democratic Party announced its intention to nominate candidates in many electoral districts. The neo-Nazis have launched their election campaign by attacking the policy of developing cooperation between the FRG and the socialist countries.

The number of neo-Nazi organisations is growing in Bavaria where the reactionary Christian-Social Union is in power. About 10 new neo-Nazi-type organisations have been registered there recently. Their leaders, trying to strengthen their political positions, now align with the extreme rightist forces from the Christian Social Union.

Neo-Nazi provocations are staged with increasing frequency in Hamburg, Hannover, Mannheim, Karlsruhe and a number of other cities. Demonstrations and torch processions were held there by neo-Nazis recently under the provocation slogan of "restoring the German reich."

West German democratic organisations are giving a rebuff to neo-Nazi machinations. Protests against their rallies come from the trade unions, the German Communist Party, the Young Socialists, the Young Democrats, the Association of Victims of Nazism--the Union of Anti-Fascists, and others. A demonstration against neo-Nazis was held in Hanau, one of the industrial centres in Hessen land. By resolute actions democrats also disrupted a meeting of ultra right-wingers in Goettingen, the old university centre.

SPANISH-USSR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD161618Y Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--The development of scientific and technical relations between the USSR and Spain is envisaged by the protocol that was signed today in the Soviet capital.

"The signing of the protocol is an important event in the life of our two countries", Francisco Gimenez-Torres, the head of the Spanish delegation, the president of Spain's National Institute of Industry, told a TASS correspondent. He stressed that during the current visit in the USSR of the delegation of the institute which controls over 250 large enterprises of Spain, there was a broad exchange of opinions on the development of scientific and technical relations between the two countries. "We witnessed again the high level of the Soviet Union's economy and technology and we leave the USSR being certain that the huge experience accumulated by the USSR can be extremely useful for Spain's industry," Francisco Gimenez-Torres said.

The president pointed to great interest shown by Spain for establishing more durable relations with the USSR in different spheres of science and technology. In the spring of this year, we hope to sign the first agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the institute and the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, he said. We believe this agreement will make it possible to establish closer business contacts between specialists of the two countries in machinetool manufacture, oil refinery and other spheres, the contacts that will, undoubtedly, be mutually advantageous and useful. An inter-governmental agreement on cooperation between Spain and the USSR in science and technology will be signed in future. Its project is now being discussed.

In a word, we have rather favourable prospects for cooperation, the president said in conclusion. The development of this cooperation is an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and friendship between our peoples.

PCP CRITICIZES PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD161039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 13 February--A majority of the Assembly of the Republic has approved the program of Portugal's new government formed on the basis of an agreement between the Socialist Party and the rightwing Social Democratic Center party.

The program admits that the country is experiencing an acute economic crisis. The government urges the working people to prepare for "new social sacrifices"--which means the restriction of wage increases, inflation and the infringement of the right of workers and employees to strike. The government regards obtaining large foreign loans as the only means of overcoming the difficulties.

A number of parties, including the Communist Party, sharply criticized the new government program submitted by Prime Minister M. Soares during its discussion in the Assembly of the Republic. Explaining the communists' position, Carlos Brito, chairman of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Parliamentary Group, pointed out that the "program does not accord with the provisions of the existing constitution and cannot contribute to solving the problems confronting the country, particularly in the economic and financial sphere." The communist deputy noted that the new government program is causing the country's working people and democratic public legitimate concern and indignation since it envisages restoring the positions of the capitalists and landowners and is essentially an offensive against the main gains of the revolution of 25 April 1974. The communists, Carlos Brito declared, believe that the government must primarily defend working people's interests and the revolutionary gains and insure national independence.

Speaking in the debate communist deputy Aboim Ingles criticized the foreign policy section of the government program, pointing out that "Its implementation will lead to the subordination of Portugal to the interests of imperialism and the West European monopolies." He stressed the necessity of developing relations with all the world's countries.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-ITALIAN MARITIME AGREEMENT--By the decision dated 13 February 1978, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the agreement between the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Italian Republic on the abrogation of double taxation in the field of maritime traffic which was stipulated in Moscow on 20 November, 1975. [Text] [Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD]

JALLUD, LIBYAN DELEGATION CONTINUE MOSCOW VISIT; DINNER HELD

Further Talks With Kosygin

LD161622Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 February, TASS--Talks between Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet officials, and 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General Peoples Congress of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, were continued in the Kremlin today.

Discussions continued on questions relating to Soviet-Libyan cooperation and ways were mapped out for implementing existing prerequisites for the further settlement and development of relations between the two countries in various fields.

The sides continued their exchange of views on a number of pressing international problems. Primary attention was devoted to matters connected with strengthening the unity of progressive forces in the Middle East and achievement of an all encompassing Middle Eastern settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The talks, which will be continued, are taking place in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

Meets Ustinov, Ogarkov

LD161454Y Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov had today a meeting with member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, now staying in the USSR on an official visit. They had an exchange of opinions on some questions of mutal interest.

Taking part in the conversation was chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, the first deputy defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov.

The meeting passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Skachkov, Libyan Secretaries Talk

LD161554Y Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--Semen Skachkov, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, had talks here today with Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for industry, and Jum'ah al-Arbash, secretary for electrification. The state of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as well as prospects for its further development were considered.

Kosygin Speaks at Dinner

LD162325Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] On 16 February, the Soviet Government held a dinner in the Kremlin in honor of Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Present were Libyan guests accompanying Jallud as well as Premier Kosygin and Deputy Premiers Mazurov and Kuznetsov, ministers, chairmen of state committees and other officials.

Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech in which he said:

Permit me to address heartfelt greetings to Comrade Jallud in the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. We would also like to greet all official Libyan representatives who have come with him to Moscow.

Kosygin went on: We regard your visit to the USSR as evidence that Libya and the Soviet Union attach great importance to the development of friendly relations and to strengthening the fruitful ties between our two countries.

The chairman of the Soviet Government said: The political contacts between the Soviet Union and Libya not only express a desire for deeper understanding and cooperation but also stem from the objective need to unite efforts to achieve common aims. These aims, reflected in Soviet-Libyan relations, are based on the struggle against imperialism and understanding the need for progressive social and economic changes on the road to progressive development of the liberated states. They are also related to the cause of the freedom and independence of peoples.

Aleksey Kosygin said: We remember well the visit of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to our country. During it, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, underlined the consistency of Soviet policy, which totally supports the Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the complete elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Kosygin said: We are aware of the great tasks facing your country since the Libyan revolution. They involve progressive social and economic changes, the struggle to use oil--the foremost national wealth of the Libyan people--to serve their own interests, to reclaim the desert and to achieve the speedy development of agriculture. The ever-growing Soviet-Libyan cooperation proves better than words the attitude of the Soviet people toward the development of Libya along the road of progress. We wish our Libyan friends success in implementing projects to develop the national economy and to raise the living standard of the workers. We hope the present talks with Comrade Jallud, which are taking place in a friendly atmosphere, will give new impetus to our cooperation.

Kosygin said that the Soviet Government is satisfied with the state of relations existing between our two countries and in the future will make every necessary effort to achieve their further development on an upward path. We have exchanged views with our Libyan friends on many important questions. Naturally, the talks gave special attention to the situation in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and Libya regard the task of a just settlement to the Middle East conflict as the most urgent task of contemporary international politics.

Kosygin said: I do not need to repeat, in detail, our attitude on this question, which aims at realizing a firm and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. It is an attitude which is widely known. What is important is that it receives understanding and support whether in the Arab countries or generally by those forces which actually have an interest in restoring peace to the Middle East as soon as possible.

Kosygin said: We accept and understand the initiative of Libya, Syria, Algeria, Iraq and the PDRY and also the PLO on the issue of uniting the progressive Arab forces. This is without doubt an important political step to avert the dangerous consequences that may result from As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. The meeting of the leaders of progressive Arab countries in Tripoli and the meeting which recently ended in Algiers led to constructive political resolutions in the interest of Arab unity. They remind all those who want to transform Arab interests into an effective bargaining position that the solution of the Middle East crisis requires a comprehensive settlement and that the separatist talks can only make such a settlement more remote.

Aleksey Kosygin said the sympathies of the Soviet Union are always with those people defending the cause of peace, national independence and progress. Our sympathies are with the Arab people, with the Palestinian Arab people who were forcibly expelled from their homeland. The legitimacy of its demands for the respect of its rights, the recovery of justice and the creation of its own state cannot be denied if one respects in deeds, not words, the firm rights of people to independent development and equality. Gone are the times--and they shall never return--when some were able to divide people into those with full rights and those without any rights, to separate masters and slaves. Therefore, there can be no solution of the Palestinian problem that harms the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The aim of the Soviet Union is, briefly, the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem with respect for the legitimate interests of the people there.

Aleksey Kosygin said: The Soviet Union will continue to provide all the support to Libya and other Arab countries in their just struggle for national liberation and social progress. We call for the unity of the progressive Arab forces and believe in the victory of the just cause of the Arabs. On the basis of deep respect for the principles of the integrity of national borders and the unity of their lands and their equal sovereignty, another dangerous conflict, which broke out in the Horn of Africa as a result of Somalia's territorial ambitions toward its neighbor, Ethiopia, must be settled. And now that the Ethiopian Armed Forces have repulsed, as should be the case, the forces of Somalia, flagrant threats are being voiced by Western imperialist quarters against Ethiopia, despite the fact that this country clearly declared that it only seeks the liberation of its land, and that it has no intention of carrying the war beyond its borders. These quarters are not at all interested in the fact that Somalia has flagrantly violated the UN Charter and occupied a large part of Ethiopian territory. These quarters are hypocritically trying--while threatening Ethiopia--to depict the problem as though they want to extinguish the fire of conflict in the Horn of Africa and not as though they are providing support for the aggressors. It must be said that this is a very strange way of working to solve the conflict. If we call things by their names, then this is the imperialist line itself, the line of encouraging the aggressive side.

Aleksey Kosygin said the Soviet Union thinks that a suitable situation for talks between Ethiopia and Somalia cannot develop unless the border situation returns to what it was before the conflict.

This accords with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and the resolutions of the OAU. This also accords with the interests of peace in Africa and the prosperity of its peoples. Finally, Kosygin proposed a toast in honor of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi, general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress and a toast in honor of Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jalaud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and a toast in honor of all the Libyan guests and the success of the Libyan people in building a new life.

Jallud's Reply

LD170040Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, delivered a reply speech at a dinner given by the Soviet Government in his honor at the Kremlin today.

He said: On behalf of the Libyan people and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the Libyan revolution, and on behalf of the General Secretariat of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, I express my utmost gratitude for the warm welcome I and all members of our delegation have received. The atmosphere in which our talks are being held and the welcome we have received prove once more the depth of the cordial relations which bind the Libyan and Soviet peoples.

The high-ranking guest went on: As a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the USSR has traversed a long path in a short period of time and has now become a colossal power blocking the path of reaction and imperialism and offering aid to the other progressive forces. Although relations between our two countries have developed since 1972, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the USSR has given a new impetus and elevated our relations to new heights.

The talks we are holding, Major Jallud said, prove once more that the relations between our two countries are founded on a strong basis. This gives an impetus to the relations between our two countries in various fields. This visit is also designed to deepen and develop relations between our two countries. As we develop cooperation with your country, we are motivated not only by the interests of our country, but we also feel that this cooperation serves the interests of all the Arab peoples and the progressive forces in this area.

Before I came to your country, I was confident that the talks would be successful. Now that we have met with Comrade Brezhnev and have basically completed our discussions, I can say that our hopes are coming true and that our agreements are turning into tangible actions.

After every meeting with you, the high-ranking guest said, we feel convinced anew that we can turn agreements between our two sides into tangible and useful actions. As to bilateral relations, I can say that they are developing steadily. We have achieved great results.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud added: We attach great importance to the development of friendly relations with your country. The great successes scored by the Soviet people after the Great October Socialist Revolution in the economic, technical, scientific and other fields undoubtedly also serve the interests of other people. We want relations between our two countries to be good and comprehensive so that they will become an example to be followed by all the progressive countries. I am confident that you share this opinion with me. This is what I have felt during my talks with Comrade Brezhnev and with you, Comrade Kosygin and other Soviet friends.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud added: I am confident that cordial relations will develop between our two countries in the future. We cannot separate the relations between the Soviet people and the Libyan people from the relations of the Arab peoples collectively and the Soviet people. It is well known that the USSR and other socialist countries have always sided with the Arab people in their struggle.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said: The faith of the Arab people and the Palestine movement in their strength greatly increased after the Arab countries were able to secure weapons from the Soviet Union, which strengthened our actions considerably. The Arab people well realize that by strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union, they can thus bolster their own strength.

I would like to say once again that the Arab people are fully aware that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have stood on the side of the struggle of the Arab people since the time of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. If some Arab leaders denied this, the Arab people did not. This became evident once again during the meeting of the representatives of the progressive Arab countries in Tripoli and Algiers.

Major Jallud said that the Arab people and all the progressive forces in the Arab world fully realize that they have only one path ahead of them, the path of strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We consider that a real friendship is one which remains unaffected by vicissitudes and which is firm and based on mutual respect and identity of objectives. We continue to welcome the attitude of the Soviet Union on the question of the Middle East, including that of the Arab people of Palestine. We are confident that the Palestine people will return to their homeland and will determine their own future.

We are deeply interested in peace, but we want this peace to be built on justice and freedom. We must try to insure peace and security in every region, especially where tension is high.

Unfortunately, when we speak about the situation in the Arab world and Africa we must point to a certain offensive by reactionary and imperialist forces. However, the progressive forces have been able to achieve success in other regions. We are confident that if we develop cooperation between the Arab countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and progressive forces generally, we would be able to achieve success, too.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said: During the talks, we again became convinced that our evaluations of the situation in the Arab world and Africa are the same. We know well that imperialism and reaction wish to maintain tension, but I am certain that the Arab nation and African peoples are rising to struggle on a wider scale and that they will frustrate imperialist designs.

The progressive Arab states in particular aim to stand as a barrier in the path of the hostile forces, which seek to strike at the friendship between the Arab people and the Soviet Union.

The high-ranking guest continued: We attach great importance to the exchange of visits between our two countries. Our visit will acquire special importance if we take into account the complicated situation which has now emerged in the Arab world and Africa. It is in such circumstances that our present visit takes place. We are both fighting in the same trench. The exchange of views which has taken place between us is important and very useful. We are very grateful for the warm welcome in Moscow. I hope Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin will be able to convince themselves of the hospitality of the Libyan people when they visit Libya.

In conclusion Major Jallud raised his glass to Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the CPSU Central Committee, the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress in Libya, friendship between the two peoples and Soviet-Arab friendship.

SOVIET-LIBYAN ECONOMIC, CULTURAL COOPERATION GROWING

LD151256Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 15, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Gerasimov and Mikhail Miroshnikov report:

Libya's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union assumed a wide scope in recent years. The unity of the two countries' views on major international problems and the community of goals in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction, for peace and social progress are an earnest of successful development of mutually-beneficial bilateral contacts.

The decisions of the March 1977 session of the General People's Congress, the supreme power body of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ) emphasized that Libya considers it the main strategic line of its foreign policy to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in every way.

In accordance with agreements signed between the two countries, the Soviet Union renders a wide assistance to Libya in the development of industrial basis, in agrarian transformations and in the training of national personnel for various branches of the economy.

Soviet specialists take part in the construction of power transmission lines, a number of industrial and power projects, a nuclear research centre and in the compilation of a biological-and-soil map of Libyan territory. Soviet physicians, oilmen and gas-industry workers successfully work in the SPLAJ.

Contacts between public organizations of the two countries grow stronger with every passing year, and cooperation in the fields of culture and sports is developing. Soviet masters of art, artists and writers became frequent guests in Tripoli and other cities of Libya. The "Libya-USSR" Society set up on an initiative of the Libyan public makes a big contribution to familiarisation of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Libya with the life of each other.

The people of Libya highly appreciate the effective assistance which the Soviet Union renders in the solution of the country's economic development problems. People here are following with much attention the current official visit to the USSR by Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the SPLAJ. The Libyan people are expressing confidence that Soviet-Libyan talks will be a new important step in a further development and strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES RETALIATE, IMPOUND KENYAN AIRCRAFT

LD161810Y Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, February 16, TASS--The Egyptian authorities today impounded two Kenyan passenger Boeing-707 airliners in the airport of Cairo.

One of them was not allowed to continue its flight from Nairobi to London after it touched down in Cairo. The second plane, flying from London to Nairobi, was forced down while flying over Egyptian territory.

The actions of the Egyptian authorities in respect to Kenyan passenger planes are qualified here as "retaliation" for Kenyan Air Force fighters forcing down an Egyptian aircraft with a load of ammunition for Somalia, which intruded into the air space of Kenya.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN CHAD; CASUALTIES REPORTED

LD161556Y Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Paris, February 16, TASS--According to a report of the FRANCE PRESSE news agency, Egyptian servicemen are taking part in combat operations in Chad's north against detachments of the Front of the National Liberation of Chad (Frolinat). The agency refers to a Frolinat communique which says that "the Egyptian Government after big deliveries of weapons to the Government of Chad started sending soldiers for participation in military operations on the side of Chad Government troops." Two Egyptian servicemen died in the area of the town of Faya Largeau on February 13, the communique points out.

RESULTS OF AS-SADAT U.S. VISIT FAVOR ISRAEL

LD161259Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[Yu. Tyssovskiy commentary: "No Better Off Than at the Start"]

[Text] Egyptian President as-Sadat is making a pilgrimage around Western countries. He has already held talks with U.S. President J. Carter and has met with British Prime Minister J. Callaghan and FRG Chancellor Schmidt. The avowed aim of these visits is to win the Western leaders over to Egypt's side in its strife with Israel over the terms for concluding a separate deal.

Naturally the attention of political commentators was focused on the results of the Egyptian traveler's visit to the United States, primarily in view of the notorious "special relationship" which links Washington and Tel Aviv. If one believes the Egyptian press, it appears that As-Sadat has drawn the U.S. administration over to his side like an eastern magician with a wave of his magic wand. Cairo's AL-JUMHURIYAH claimed results from the visit that cannot be made out with the naked eye--the "scale of the disagreements" between the United States and Israel over the Near East crisis. It also concluded from an official White House statement that the U.S. stance reveals its "rejection of Israel's expansionist aspirations." The facts, however, confirm that there is a vast distance separating desires and stark reality.

"As-Sadat has not achieved very much," the Washington POST believes. There will be no pressure put on Israel, the U.S. President frankly told As-Sadat, limiting himself to a timid reproach to Tel Aviv for creating militarized settlements in the occupied territories. And, strictly speaking, this was expected--in a congressional election year, when the Zionist lobby is sharply stepping up its activity, it is difficult to talk about pressuring Israel. In return, the Egyptian president was reminded that political tricks, such as his withdrawal from the Jerusalem political committee talks, were unacceptable. The reprimand was accepted by As-Sadat in due fashion--he announced that the talks can be resumed.

The Washington POST noted, and not for nothing, that the Egyptian president "is now acting in tandem with J. Carter." In Washington the halo of the "defender of pan-Arab interests" with which Egyptian propaganda has been vainly trying to surround As-Sadat, finally faded away. This was graphically revealed in the Palestinian question. As-Sadat displayed total solidarity on this very important question with the White House, which had proposed a vague formula concerning the need to "recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to give the Palestinians the opportunity to take part in determining their own future." This formula, in particular, suits Tel Aviv because it provides the opportunity to exclude from the peace process the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine--the PLO. As-Sadat, according to the DAILY NEWS, proved "more than resolute" in refusing to recognize this status of the PLO, which had been endorsed both by Arab heads of state at Rabat and also in the United Nations. Moaning about "Soviet intrigues" in Africa did not help As-Sadat either--he did not receive a firm promise of supplies of U.S. arms although along with the next batch of modern fighter-bombers for Tel Aviv, Cairo will possibly be given some old F-5E fighters.

In European capitals people are also siding with Washington and Israel on Near East policy, and therefore their attitude to As-Sadat's requests is approximately the same as across the ocean.

EGYPTIAN PRESS ENDS TALK OF SUCCESS OF AS-SADAT VISITS

LD161526Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports from Cairo:

With some embarrassment the Egyptian press has begun to change the tone of what it says about President As-Sadat's latest talks. The word success has suddenly [word indistinct] on the front pages. It refers to the results of As-Sadat's visit to the United States and a number of other European and North African countries. The signal was given by the president himself, who stated that he was completely satisfied with the results of his talks.

However, the material published in the last few days by the Egyptian press has given no grounds for optimism. In fact, the Egyptian president himself, in an interview with MENA correspondent, given on board his aircraft, indicated that the reason for Tel Aviv's inflexibility is the U.S. arms which are flooding into Israel and also the political and economic support from the United States. So, did As-Sadat receive any promises from Washington that they would refuse Israel any further support? Reports in the Egyptian press show that he received none. The Egyptian president was given words of sympathy and urged to be patient. Meanwhile, Tel Aviv behaved with its habitual effrontery, stating again and again that there could be no question of a return to the borders of 1967 or a Palestinian state. The attempt to resolve the Near East crisis on the basis of separate talks with Israel, under Washington's supervision, has produced even more of an impasse than before. The U.S. administration's decision, announced in Washington, to sell Egypt F-5E military aircraft was met here without special enthusiasm. In the first place they are much less capable than the F-15 and F-16, which will be sold to Israel at the same time, and in much greater quantity, and secondly, the Zionist lobby in the United States has already begun a campaign in Congress to block the Egyptian request for the aircraft.

Cairo assures Washington that the U.S. arms will not be used against America's friends, as President as-Sadat stated in a TIME interview. According to the Egyptian president, his request for supplies of U.S. arms was brought forth only by reports from Africa, in particular from Somalia. Evidently this way of putting the issue is quite to Washington's liking. As far as Tel Aviv is concerned, it only reinforces their aspiration to impose on Cairo a settlement of the Near East problem favorable to them.

EGYPTIAN PURCHASES OF U.S. ARMS INCREASES PEOPLE'S BURDEN

LD161546Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] President Carter has decided to sell 50 F-5E fighter aircraft to Egypt. The Washington POST considers this decision an attempt to demonstrate support for President as-Sadat's peace initiative.

We would like to recall that during his visit to the United States, the Egyptian president assured Washington repeatedly that Egypt would not use American weapons against Israel. Yet the Carter government's decision has been received with anger in Tel Aviv and by those in the United States who support Israel. Commentators point out that the government's decision must be endorsed by the U.S. Senate, and in this connection they believe that it is quite likely that Congress will not approve the arms deal with Egypt.

In commenting on President Carter's decision, some American journalists have suggested that Washington adopt measures which avoid the impression that the U.S. Government wants to make Egypt its policeman for the Continent of Africa. However, there are facts indicating that Cairo has already begun to play that role. For example, Kenya has forced an Egyptian aircraft carrying weapons to Somalia to land, while two other Egyptian aircraft were able to reach their destination. As is known, Somalia is waging an aggressive war against revolutionary Ethiopia.

American newspaper commentators are attracting attention when they express the belief that Egypt does not need these weapons, and that purchasing them from the West is increasing the burdens borne by the Egyptian people. They also point out that the Egyptian president's main justification for his alleged peace initiative can be summed up as an attempt to ease the burden of military expenditures. In this connection the New York TIMES has said that pursuing an active policy of economic development and the redistribution of wealth is the best contribution As-Sadat can make to peace and security. Therefore it is proper and logical for the Egyptian leadership to reduce its military spending by giving up the conflict with Israel and concluding a separate peace. The money thus saved could be (?earmarked) for solving the complex economic problems facing the country. However, this is not what we find is actually happening.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN S. LEBANON; 'ARAFAT VOWS TO FIGHT ON

LD161252Y Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 16, TASS--The Israeli military are intensifying armed provocations in the south of Lebanon. In the last 24 hours, Israeli artillery was intensively shelling the populated centers Hasbayya, Rashayya, Al-Fukhkharah, Hasbani, Al-Mashta, Saff Al Hawa, Bint Jubayl and the neighbourhood of Tyre. There were civilian casualties, and crops and homes were seriously damaged.

Israeli units broke into 'Ayn Ibil and Rumaysh and prevented the population from getting out. The inhabitants of those populated centers are suffering from an acute water shortage.

The Israeli Air Force systematically overflew Said, Tyre and An-Nabatiya, while warships continued patrolling off the south Lebanese shore.

Armed detachments of the national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement are striking counter-blows on the aggressor. The Israelis sustained losses in manpower, and one tank was damaged.

The Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples, like the entire Arab nation, have been subjected to ever stronger pressure from the United States, Israel and Arab reaction. They seek not only to strike a blow on the Palestine revolution, but also to dash the hopes of the Arab peoples on the liberation of the occupied territories, Yasir 'Arafat said. The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization was speaking at a meeting here with graduates of officer courses.

Pointing out that the Palestinian problem was the main element of a Middle East settlement, Yasir 'Arafat emphasised that the Arab people of Palestine would continue the struggle for the restoration of their national rights, relying on support from friendly forces throughout the world, above all, the socialist countries.

FORMATION OF NEW KUWAIT GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD161544Y Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, February 16, TASS--It was officially announced here that a new cabinet of ministers of Kuwait headed by Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah has been formed. The post of deputy prime minister, foreign minister and acting minister of the interior went to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH PDRY BUILDERS--Aden, January 30, TASS--A meeting was held here of Soviet and Yemeni builders, who are working now on the construction site of a complex of the higher school of social sciences--a gift of the CPSU CC to the Central Committee of the United Political Organization--National Front of the Democratic Yemen. The meeting was held in connection with the adoption of new labour obligations aimed at a successful fulfillment of production targets, achieving an improvement in the quality of work and its organization. The obligations provide for a further widening and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Yemeni citizens in the course of the labour emulation between construction teams and individual workers. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD]

SOVIET MARSHAL DENIES ARMY SERVICEMEN IN ETHIOPIA

LD162012Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Here in the Soviet Union the deputy defense minister, Kirill Moskalenko, has refuted stories made up in the West about Soviet Army servicemen participating in part of the fighting in Ethiopia. Marshal Moskalenko was speaking at a news conference here in Moscow. He said these stories were spread to divert the attention of the public from the Western powers interference in the conflict in the Horn of Africa.

Marshal Moskalenko also ridiculed allegations about the so-called Soviet threat to the West. In the Soviet Union, he said, there are no groups or sections of the population interested in the production of weapons. Marshal Moskalenko said the Soviet Union would rather divert the money it has to spend on defense into boosting living standards.

WESTERN POWERS ESCALATE HORN OF AFRICA DISPUTE

LD161946Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

From the "International Diary" program with Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] According to an AFP report from the Iranian capital, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, is due in Teheran today for a short visit. Quoting informed sources, the agency notes that these talks with the shah of Iran will deal with the coordination of efforts by both countries in supporting Somalia in its conflict with Ethiopia.

As is known, Saudi Arabia and Iran are acting as arms suppliers to the Somali aggressors, who have invaded the neighboring country. They forward modern weapons to Somalia, which they buy in large quantities from the United States and other NATO member countries.

A few days ago, the Ethiopian ambassador in Kenya stated that available facts point to Saudi Arabia preparing to render air support to the Somali Army, which is battling Ethiopian armed forces in the Ogaden. Interference by Western powers via intermediary regimes that follow their policy merely inflames the conflict in the Horn of Africa and increases the threat of escalation.

KENYAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN AIRLIFT

LD161436Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

["Condemnation of Accomplices in Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Nairobi, February 16, TASS--A spokesman of the Government of the Republic of Kenya in an official statement sharply denounced the violation of Kenya's airspace by an Egyptian Boeing-707 military transport plan, carrying a cargo of ammunition to Somalia. Fighters of the Kenyan Air Force intercepted the plane and forced it to land near Nairobi. The KENYA NEWS AGENCY (KNA) reports that the ammunition, weighing about 20 tons, on board the Egyptian plane was confiscated and the seven members of the crew were arrested.

The KENYA NEWS AGENCY reports that this has already been the fourth Egyptian plane violating Kenya's airspace in recent days. At the beginning of the week, the Egyptian ambassador in Nairobi asked for permission for the airlifting of cargoes of a humanitarian nature across Kenya to Somalia. Kenya categorically refused such a permission, rightly considering that it was obviously a question of military cargoes for the Somali Army, waging an aggressive war in Ethiopia. Nevertheless the Egyptian authorities flagrantly infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Kenya. The intruder was now caught red-handed.

Other facts of Egyptian complicity in the Somali aggression have also become known to world opinion. Egyptian President as-Sadat himself admitted that he was supplying Somalia with various armaments, which judging by press reports, include tanks and artillery. Ethiopia's ambassador to Kenya said that Cairo was planning to send 5,000 Egyptian soldiers to support the Somali troops in Ogaden.

Kenya's Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki demanded that an end by put to the open intervention by a number of Arab countries into the developments in the Horn of Africa. The Kenyan Government, he emphasized, will regard arms supplies to Somalia for the aggressive war against Ethiopia as hostile actions against Kenya.

Broadcasting on Kenyan television, Munyua Waiyaki sharply denounced the Somali aggression against Ethiopia. Somali regular forces, he pointed out, invaded Ethiopian territory and are waging an aggressive war against that country. The invasion of Ethiopia, the foreign minister said, is part of the plan of setting up a "greater Somalia", which also applies to a third of Kenyan territory. The Somali leadership, he emphasised, has not yet renounced its territorial claims against Kenya.

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL ON GOVERNMENT'S STAND ON CONFLICT

LD161056Y Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 16, TASS--Ethiopia's position in connection with the conflict with Somalia was explained by Tamrat Ferede, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia and head of the council's Department of Information and Liaison With the Public, when he was speaking to foreign correspondents. Ethiopia, he said, has no expansionist plans whatever and will never invade foreign territory. We are fighting for peace, justice, democracy and socialism, guided by the programme of the national democratic revolution and the desire to build a society without man's exploitation by man in our country. As for the current events in the Horn of Africa, Tamrat Ferede said, the entire responsibility for the violation of peace in that region is borne by the present regime of Mogadiscio, enjoying assistance and support from NATO countries and reactionary Arab regimes.

UK MERCENARY INVOLVED IN MOGADISCIO ARMS DEALS

LD162240Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] London--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports: For a long time after the downfall of the Angolan adventure, John Banks, who earned notoriety as the main recruiter of mercenaries for the Angolan UNITA and FNLA splinter groups, remained uninvolved in affairs.

Now, however, Banks has again undertaken controversial activities. This time is in Somalia where, judging by reports in the British press, he is acting as middleman for "a French armaments dealer." On Banks' own admission, and as the London EVENING STANDARD stresses, Banks can often be found among high-placed Somali military officials regarding potential large-scale supplies of arms, and particularly consignments of Cobra helicopters. The adventurer does not hide the fact that he is out to be useful to the Somali regime in his immediate "profession"--that of recruiter of mercenaries to pilot these same helicopters. According to newspaper reports, Mogadiscio is now attempting to deny any links with Banks. But as Banks' former operations prove, he seldom begins operating without having seen beforehand that the game is worth the gamble.

RADIO CRITICIZES RHODESIAN PLAN, NOTES YOUNG'S REMARKS

LD171017Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Smith, the head of the illegal regime in Salisbury, announced that he had reached an agreement in principle on an internal settlement in Rhodesia with the so-called moderate African leaders. As is known, these moderates are the tribal chief Chirau, Bishop Muzorewa and Reverend Sithole--who have no connection whatever with the Zimbabwe people's liberation war and who therefore do not represent their interests. However, they have taken upon themselves the shameful role of the racists' henchmen. Having bargained with Smith in Salisbury for appearance sake, they finally accepted in principle all the proposals contained in his plan regarding the future parliament and politicoeconomic guarantees for the Rhodesian white minority. And the idea of the plan is to retain real power in the hands of the white settlers under the cover of an apparent transfer of power to the African majority. Thus, one of the points agreed to by the puppets provides for constitutional guarantees for the whites to retain all means of production and property, while another point sees to it that the present government apparatus remains unchanged.

Where, then, are the changes and the changeover to majority rule? The racists' answer is that Africans will have a majority in the parliament: of the 100 seats, whites will have only 28. This means that 4 percent of the population, the whites, will hold more than 25 percent of the seats in the parliament. Second, this proportion will make it possible for the white minority to block any amendments to the constitution they do not like: only 23 votes are required to do this.

In other words, racists are determined that there should be no substantial changes and that the present domination by white settlers over 6.5 million Africans will be consolidated constitutionally for many years.

But Smith and his assistants leave out the main point: the will of the Zimbabwe people themselves. For this reason, their plans are doomed to fail. Even Andrew Young, the permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations, has had to admit this. Without referring to the gist of Smith's agreement with the puppets, insofar as the agreement presumably suits Washington perfectly, Young declared that this agreement cannot lead to a solution of the Rhodesian problem and the end of the partisan war against the Salisbury regime because the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which is continuing the armed struggle, rejects it.

One of the leaders of the front, Joshua Nkomo, has once again stressed that the patriots of Zimbabwe are fighting not for fictitious but for real independence. This principal stand is fully supported by the independent African countries and all progressive forces throughout the world.

Further Commentary

LD162258Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] An agreement on a so-called internal settlement has been signed between the head of the Rhodesian regime Ian Smith and the three puppet Africa leaders Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau. Here is a comment: During many months of political bargaining, the racist administration worked systematically toward the adoption of the conditions proposed by Ian Smith. The three African leaders--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau--despite all kinds of outward protests made to impress the public, accepted one condition of the Smith plan after another in the same systematic manner. Once stepping on the path of conspiracy with the racists, the African leaders had to go down that traitor's path to the very end. At the very end of this path the agreement on the internal settlement was signed.

Reports on certain details of the agreement show that, though signed, the agreement failed to contribute to the solution of the Rhodesian problem. Under the agreement, production means and property will be owned by the whites. This ownership will be guaranteed by the constitution. Of the 100 seats in the planned parliament, the white minority will have 28 seats--that is, more than one-fourth. But to amend the existing legislation or the constitution, three-fourths of the votes are needed, and 23 votes is enough to turn any amendment down. So the white settlers are given an opportunity to block any decision undesirable for themselves.

The agreement solves the question of the future security forces in a most peculiar way. As reports from Salisbury say, those forces will be organized on the basis of the existing military and police (?operatives) of the racist regime. Under these circumstances, African majority will be a (?mere) pretence. The real power will remain in the hands of the white settlers. Little wonder that this type of a settlement has evoked positive reactions both in the Rhodesian ruling quarters and in South Africa. The reactions of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front were different, however. One of its leaders, Joshua Nkomo, qualified the signing of the agreement in Salisbury as an attempt to set up a neocolonialist state under the Africa majority (?sign). The patriotic front, he said, intends to continue the fight for the country's liberation and the transfer of power into the hands of the Africans.

Zambian Minister Scores Agreement

LD162243Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] The agreement between Smith and African leaders on a so-called Rhodesia internal settlement is being condemned in Africa as being aimed at the creation of a puppet government in the country. Zambian Foreign Minister Mwale has said that Smith is trying to create the appearance of a transfer of power to the African majority by merely changing the fact of the racist regime. The racists will continue, as before to control the army and the apparatus of repression.

Radio Mozambique has called the Salisbury agreement just another maneuver aimed at keeping the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front away from running the country.

OAU OFFICIAL: AID TO ZIMBABWE PATRIOTS WILL CONTINUE

LD162130Y Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 16, TASS--In accordance with OAU's resolutions, the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will go on rendering the necessary assistance to the patriots of Zimbabwe despite the Smith regime's compact with the puppets in Salisbury. This was stated to a TASS correspondent by Jose Antonio, director of the OAU Liberation Committee's office in Maputo. He condemned the manoeuvres of the United States and Britain in the question of granting independence to Zimbabwe. Behind the back of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and of all progressive Africa these powers encouraged and continue to encourage the racialist Smith regime. They are trying to impose a neo-colonialist regime upon the people of Zimbabwe.

The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe is the only lawful representative of the Zimbabwe people and no maneuvres of the racialists and their accomplices can stop the armed struggle for genuine independence, for complete victory, he stressed.

SOUTH AFRICA TO EXPAND 'ENRICHED URANIUM PLANT'

LD142049Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] New York, February 14, TASS--The Republic of South Africa intends to expand its chief enriched uranium plant in Valindaba. At the initial stage, the minister for labour and mines, Stephanus Botha, said, speaking in the South African parliament, the enlarged capacities of the Valindaba plant will be able to meet the requirement of the Republic of South Africa in nuclear materials. Later on, he stressed, measures will be taken to further expand the production of enriched uranium in the Republic of South Africa.

The decision of the South African Government to expand the nuclear center in Valindaba is fresh proof of the all-out efforts taken recently by the Pretoria regime to develop its own nuclear industry and, along with it, the scientific and its own nuclear arms. The active efforts of the racialist Government of the Republic of South Africa to create such a base are borne out, particularly, by the fact that parallel with the expansion of its chief enriched uranium plant at Valindaba the Republic of South Africa is building with the aid of French firms two nuclear power plants at Koeberg with a total capacity of two thousand megawatts.

Reports on the expansion of the South African nuclear programme was received with alarm by world public opinion. The American press recalls, specifically, the news received last August about the direct preparations in the Republic of South Africa to test nuclear weapons.

Such arms in the hands of the country, which has still not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, it was then pointed out in the TASS statement, would create the most direct threat to the security of the African states, would bring about a sharp escalation of instability and tension in the south of Africa, would increase the nuclear threat to all mankind.

SABOTAGE, TERRORISM ATTRIBUTED TO SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU

LD151114Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Bespalko reports:

The South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS) applied to the Pretoria authorities in a request for endorsement of its emblem. The emblem, as reported by the press of the Republic of South Africa, represents, among other atributes, wolf fangs and peacock feathers. The emblem is crowned with a significantly-ominous "Knowledge strengthens us" phrase.

Set up ten years ago, the BOSS from the very outset won the grim notoriety of a loyal guard of the racist order, one of the bitterest enemies of the national liberation movement of Africa's south. Provocations, sabotage, political assassinations, and espionage are the arsenal of means which are used by the secret police of the Republic of South Africa. It is noteworthy that the BOSS is subordinated personally to the head of the racist regime Vorster. General Van den Bergh, Vorster's personal friend, has been the head of the BOSS for ten years. The general is an active member of the organisation "Broederbond" (the Alliance of Brothers). This secret political society, of which ministers, businessmen, high-ranking army officers, and university professors are members, administers the Republic of South Africa in point of fact and determines its foreign and domestic (?policies).

The BOSS increased its activities lately in view of the mounting liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa's south. Political assassinations of the fighters against apartheid are continued in the Republic of South Africa itself. The assassinations are committed on BOSS instructions. A Duma, one of the members of the African National Congress of South Africa, was heavily injured in Swaziland because of an explosion of a parcel bomb. BOSS agents are infiltrated into Angola, Mozambique and other states of independent Africa for staging acts of sabotage and terrorism.

BOSS activities are most closely connected with the US CIA, the Israeli Mossad, and secret services of a number of NATO countries. This is quite explicit. The ruling circles of the West regard the Republic of South Africa as their bastion in Africa's south, as a reliable upholder of imperialism's interests in this part of the world.

The South African newspaper RAND DAILY MAIL jokingly suggested that readers send letters with BOSS emblem projects to the editorial office. It appears that the most appropriate would be a representation of an octopus extending its tentacles.

UN SPECIAL GROUP REPORTS DEATHS IN S. AFRICAN PRISONS

LD151246Y Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 15, TASS--A report issued here by a U.N. special group says that 24 people died in prisons of Namibia, Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa from June 1976 to September 1977. The racist regimes of Africa's south increasingly often resort to reprisals against political prisoners, the report points out. Their armed forces, widely using Western mercenaries, commit unceasing acts of aggression against neighbouring African states--Mozambique, Botswana, and Zambia.

S. AFRICAN RACISTS CONTINUE POLICIES DESPITE NAME CHANGE

LD161706Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--Commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes: The South African racialist regime announced on Wednesday that the Department of Bantu Administration and Development will be renamed the Department of Plural Relations and Development to remove the word "Bantu" which is disliked by Africans. The American news agency UPI described this decision as "a major concession" to the Africans. As a matter of fact, this measure was taken with an eye to Western powers in order to make the Pretoria regime look more respectable to the Western public, the more so since the term "plural relations" is not understandable to many Africans. To judge by the reaction of the UPI news agency they have reached their aim. But no juggling of terms will mislead world public opinion. Whatever name is chosen for the racist department, its main task has been and remains to pursue the inhuman policy of apartheid. Indeed, the continued establishment of reservations, called Bantustans, is the embodiment of the policy of "separate development" or its new version, "plural relations".

Also on Wednesday, Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons Krueger said in Parliament that the authorities are looking for a new site for the concentration camp on Robben Island where the leaders of the liberation movement are kept. The reason: This island prison has achieved notoriety throughout the world. The racist regime is changing its signboards but its essence remains unchanged.

SWAPO LEADER CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF S. AFRICAN TROOPS

LD170032Y Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] New York, February 17, TASS--"The people of Namibia is fully resolved to continue the armed liberation struggle to end the country's unlawful occupation by the racist South Africa regime," said the chairman of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma. Speaking to a press conference at the United Nations, the SWAPO chairman demanded the immediate withdrawal from Namibia of the 50,000-man South Africa occupation force and the speediest transfer of power in the country, through the mediation of the United Nations, to the true representatives of the Namibian people--the SWAPO party that heads the national liberation movement of the country's patriotic forces.

PLANS FOR FRG MISSILE TEST AREA IN ZAIRE STIR CONTROVERSY

'Dangerous' Steps

LD131928Y Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 13, TASS--The PPA information agency points to the dangerous nature of the steps taken by the West German military-industrial complex to create a huge missile testing ground in the central regions of Africa. The agency notes that about eleven months ago the Orbital Transport und Raketen AG (OTRAG), which has its headquarters in Stuttgart, concluded with the African state of Zaire a secret agreement, guaranteeing the consortium of FRG firms, which are behind the OTRAG, "an almost unlimited right to use a huge territory in central Africa". This territory borders directly on Tanzania and Zambia, is only 200 kilometers from Angola and less than 500 kilometers from Rhodesia.

The agency notes further that the OTRAG, behind which are such noted concerns as Daimler Benz, Bosch, Siemens, etc, openly declares that it intends to create in Zaire the "biggest intercontinental missile training testing ground of the Western world." According to a New York TIMES correspondent, the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG are playing the decisive role in the realization of this programme by recruiting specialists in America and effective "political coordination" in Kinshasa. The agency stresses also that the steps now taken to ensure the creation and operation of the missile testing ground include the formation of special "guard units" of a paramilitary type, evacuation of the indigenous population from the regions where the testing ground will be built. Employing the most ruthless methods, the Zaire Army has already evicted from the territory of the future testing ground almost 220 out of the 300 thousand inhabitants of this region, who have fled to Angola. The agency points out that such dangerous plans seriously alarm the peoples of the African Continent.

FRG Ministry's Denial

LD142006Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 14, TASS--The West German Foreign Ministry has issued a denial of reports in the press about long-term plans by the FRG and France to create a military base in the African state of Zaire. The Washington correspondent of the British newspaper EVENING STANDARD, citing official American military sources, has reported that West German and French experts have already built a missile launching site in Zaire territory. The EVENING STANDARD also reports a recent decision on a massive expansion of the project to turn it into a military base.

A spokesman for the West German Foreign Ministry said the West German Government "had no part" in the creation of the military base in Zaire. He admitted, however, that "a West German enterprise signed an agreement with Zaire on the use of its territory and is working there on 'cheap missiles' without any government subsidies." Earlier, FRG official spokesmen declared that there is only "a private West German firm" in Zaire in whose affairs the FRG Government allegedly "could not interfere." The firm referred to is Orbital Transport and Raketen (OTRAG). Reports in the press say that this firm signed a secret deal with the Zaire Government about a year ago to build a major missile center on the territory of that state.

DER SPIEGEL magazine wrote that the federal government made hefty subsidies to OTRAG for the development of carrier missiles and that the government allocated 4.3 million marks to the company before 1974. The president of the firm's board, L. Keizer, quoted the figure of 10 million marks as the total government subsidies to the firm. It was repeatedly reported that the OTRAG firm is creating an intercontinental missile testing range in Zaire.

According to the New York TIMES the U.S. and West German intelligences play the decisive role in this program, in particular by recruiting American-trained specialists for work on the testing range.

The press reports that French specialists too take part in the creation of a military base in Zaire. L'HUMANITE writes in this connection about OTRAG's cooperation with a large French firm, Thomson CSF The newspaper has demanded a clarification from the French Government on the real nature of the French firm's activity jointly with the OTRAG firm in Zaire.

INDOCHINA

ROMANOV RECEIVED IN HANOI BY VCP SECRETARY GENERAL

LD161612Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1529 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 16 February, TASS--Le Duan. secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today received Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom of the CPSU, who arrived in Vietnam at the head of a Soviet delegation. Present at the meeting were Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Hanoi City Committee of the VCP; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee; and Boris Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV.

On behalf of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politbury, Grigoriy Romanov conveyed to Le Duan and the members of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and all the fraternal Vietnamese people cordial greetings and good wishes for further successes in solving the tasks of socialist construction. He stressed that Soviet Communists attach great significance to the further development of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The CPSU renders constant support to the course of the Fourth VCP Congress and the efforts of the SRV directed at developing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between the states of Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union welcomes the constructive steps taken by the Government of the SRV aimed at a settlement between Vietnam and Cambodia through negotiations and firmly supports the SRV Government's proposals which were contained in its statements of 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978.

Le Duan expressed his thanks for the warm words addressed to the VCP and to Socialist Vietnam and stressed that Vietnamese-Soviet friendship is an important factor in building a prosperous Socialist Vietnam and consolidating the positions of the SRV in the international arena. Le Duan asked that sincere wishes for great successes be conveyed on his behalf and on behalf of all members of the VCP Central Committee to Leonid Brezhnev, the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Soviet Communists and to all the fraternal Soviet people in the building of a communist society. The meeting between Le Duan and Grigoriy Romanov was held in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

Hanoi, 16 Feb, TASS--The Soviet delegation, which is here at the invitation of the Vietnamese friends, today visited the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and laid a wreath. The members of the delegation viewed the Ho Chi Minh Memorial house-museum where the first president of free Vietnam lived in his last years.

VNA REPORT OF NEW CAMBODIAN ATTACKS CITED

LD162002Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 16, TASS--The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has transmitted a report on new Kampuchean armed attacks on Vietnam.

After the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam published on February 5th its statement on relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Kampuchean authorities, ignoring the good will of Vietnam, continued military actions along the entire frontier between the two countries, the report says. The Armed Forces of Kampuchea regularly subjected to heavy artillery shelling densely populated border areas of Vietnam.

Particularly heavily shelled were the towns of Tay Ninh, Mochoa, Tyaudoc and Hong Ngu, as well as the populated localities of Tinh Bien, Long Hoa and the port of Wa Tien. There were numerous casualties among the civilian population. The shelling caused large material damage. Along with artillery assaults, the Kampuchean authorities used their armed forces to raid Vietnamese territory and endeavoured to seize several areas. In retaliation, the Armed Forces of Vietnam dealt several blows at the Kampuchean troops, killing and wounding a large number of enemy servicemen.

We demand, the report of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY stresses, that the Kampuchean authorities should immediately stop their armed provocations and criminal actions against the Vietnamese peoples. We categorically deny the fabrications of the Kampuchean authorities, which accuse the Vietnamese forces of violating the borders of Kampuchea. These false accusations have the only purpose of camouflaging the criminal actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, of finding a pretext to sidestep the peace proposals of the SRV Government, set forth in the statement of February 5th.

UN, WORLD SUPPORT FOR SRV PEACE PROPOSAL NOTED

OW141436Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

Recently the SRV Government on several occasions proposed to Cambodia that the two countries hold negotiations to solve problems in their relations. The SRV Government's 5 February statement, which was distributed at the United Nations, was regarded by various circles there as a manifestation of Vietnam's good will and love for peace. The[illegible]ssed that Vietnam's proposal, which is aimed at resolving the border issue, is entir[illegible] consistent with the UN charter and with protecting peace and security in Southe[illegible] Asia and throughout the world. Democratic public opinion in many countries has [illegible]d that the border conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia only benefits the imperialis[illegible]. Thus, broad segments of world public opinion sympathize with and support the SRV's efforts which are aimed at extinguishing the dangerous flames that have caused tension along the border between the two countries.

The Afro-Asian and Latin American solidarity organizations have urged Cambodia to accept the SRV proposal for solving the border issue through negotiations. The World Peace Council and other international organizations have also supported Vietnam's stand. The French paper L'HUMANITE has written: Peace and friendly relations between Vietnam and Cambodia will be rapidly restored if the Phnom Penh leaders respond to the SRV's proposal. The paper praised Vietnam's stand and its rational and clear proposals. By advocating peace and friendship among nations, the socialist countries hope that the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict will be quickly resolved and they welcome all efforts toward this end. The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG has written: Vietnam's initiative is consistent with the interests of all Indochinese countries and Hungary supports the SRV Government's stand on resolving international problems through peaceful means. In his message addressed to the Vietnamese leaders, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic said: Laos endorses the position of Vietnam, which is ready to begin negotiations. The Soviet Union holds tnat resolving the dispute through peaceful means is consistent with the long-term interests and survival of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. The SRV policy is in line with this stand as indicated by the SRV's constructive proposals.

SOVIET PROPOSAL ON FISHING SHOCKS JAPANESE DELEGATES

OW170141Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, Feb 16 KYODO--The Soviet Union proposed Thursday that both the Soviet Union and Japan should "totally deter" from catching of salmon on the high seas in order to protect slamon resources.

The severe proposal was contained in the Soviet draft of the proposed bilateral fishery cooperation agreement which was presented to the Japanese delegation to the current fishery talks here Thursday. The proposal means, in effect, that catching of salmon on the high seas, including the 200-mile fishery zones of the two countries, should be refrained from totally.

Japanese delegation members apparently were shocked by the bombshell-like proposal. Quarters concerned said the Soviet proposal, if taken literally, means that fishermen will not be allowed to catch salmon other than those returning to rivers where they were spawned.

The Japanese delegation was making a study on countermeasures to take in respect to the Soviet proposal in view of its importance and because it may affect also salmon fishing operations in waters concerned with the United States and Canada.

The Soviet proposal on the fishery cooperation agreement is made up of six articles against the nine articles proposed in the Japanese draft.

At Thursday's meeting, the Soviet Union is said to have criticized Japan for indiscriminate catching of salmon in the northwest Pacific waters.

FUKUDA NOTES DETERIORATION OF WESTERN ECONOMIES

LD161220Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 16, TASS--The leading capitalist states failed to wrest their economies out of a protracted recession last year. The economic situation in these countries grew worse since the time of the London conference of their leaders in May 1977, Japanese journalists have been told by Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda. The head of the Japanese Government emphasized that trade-and-economic contradictions between the biggest capitalist states largely took on point last year. [sentence as received] Persisting economic instability can plunge the whole of the capitalist system into a new, still deeper crisis, T. Fukuda warned.

EUROPEAN TRADE DEFICIT CRIPPLES JAPAN-EEC TALKS

LD161500Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--Commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Negotiations on trade and economic problems between Japan and the Common Market countries that ended in Tokyo today have been a failure this time, too. The contradictions between the partners are so deep that no agreement was reached on any of the questions discussed. Japan turned down the demands of the European Economic Community on a reduction of her exports to West European countries, reduction of tariffs and a rise in her imports of manufactured goods and agricultural produce from those countries.

Last year the EEC countries' deficit in trade with Japan amounted to a huge figure of 5,000 million dollars, a result of Japanese exports largely exceeding imports, a small share of manufactured goods in Japan's imports, and also high customs duties on commodities imported from the West European Nine. The EEC countries tried to get a substantial reduction in the unfavourable balance of trade with Japan, suggesting that Japan should purchase passenger airplanes from them. But the Japanese side actually declined the proposal, declaring that the decision to this effect should be taken by air companies themselves, but not the government.

The attempts of representatives (?of the) European Economic Community to scare the Japanese side with a possibility of intensification of protectionist measures towards her commodities in the hope that this will make Japan more tractible have led to nothing either. Japan made it clear that she does not intend to make major concessions to the Nine, believing that this could undermine her positions as one of the biggest world trade powers.

The United States is also known to have a huge deficit in trade with Japan. In 1977 it reached almost 9,000 million dollars, Washington does not conceal its concern and irritation over the deficit, which leads to aggravation of the Japanese-American relations. As a result of a strong pressure from Washington, Japan promised her American partner to take some measures in order to reduce her favourable balance of trade with the United States. The attempts of EEC representatives to get from the Japanese side some concrete program of bringing down the huge disproportion in trade have not received a favourable response in Tokyo. Japan stated those proposals were unacceptable to her, referring to difficulties her economy is experiencing. Japan suggested that these should be considered in the course of multilateral consultations within the framework of the general agreement on tariffs and trade, and this, in the opinion of some commentators, is tantamount to shelving.

That the Tokyo negotiations between Japan and the EEC have been a failure is another testimony of acute trade and economic contradictions in the capitalist world, which are still further aggravated by the current economic depression.

JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY OPERATIONS PLAN BEING DEVELOPED

LD161908Y Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 16, TASS--The militarist circles of Japan are continuing along the road of further expanding military cooperation with the United States. Kiichi Ito, head of the Defence Department of the National Defense Agency, said in parliament today that a detailed plan for joint military operations of the Japanese and American Armed Forces in the event of "emergency circumstances" is now being drawn up. This document is being prepared by military experts of the two countries within the frameworks of the Japanese-American Defence Problems Coordination Committee.

ROK-U.S. EXERCISES SHOW GROWING MILITARY ALLIANCE

SK170333Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 16 Feb 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The decision to conduct a joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise in South Korea 7-17 March is further evidence that the military alliance between Washington and Seoul is being emphasized.

The Pentagon regards South Korea as an outpost for its wicked military strategy in the Asian Continent. This is indicated by the military equipment which the Pentagon unsparingly supplies to the South Korean regime.

As is well known, strategists at the Pentagon have established a long-term project to modernize the South Korean Armed Forces at an estimated cost of $8 billion in arms transfers. Soon, Seoul will receive 239 jet fighters, 200 helicopters and reconnaissance planes, six destroyers, (?lma) rocket launchers and guns.

The Pentagon, which plans to withdraw U.S. Army units from South Korea, is busy strengthening its air force and navy bases on the Korean Peninsula to compensate for the troop withdrawal. (?This is clearly indicated) by the fact that along with the U.S. military units in South Korea, a Lance missile unit from the United States, U.S. Air Force fighter, transport and reconnaissance planes and (?three) warships of the U.S. fleet will take part in the military exercise.

International [word indistinct] appraises this large-scale military exercise by U.S. and South Korean military units as a routine attempt to heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula. The militaristic policy being intensified by the U.S. militarists and the Seoul government contradicts the interests of the people who want peace and security consolidated in Asia.

ROK PEOPLE VICTIMS OF DICTATORSHIP, MILITARIZATION

LD161545Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[Article by V. Biryukov: "Under the Heel"]

[Text] Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui never tires of bragging that South Korea will be a "leading economic power" in 10-15 years. The American magazine FORTUNE repeated this claim recently. It said, in particular, that South Korea has become "one of the most phenomenal machines of economic development in the world."

What is the real state of affairs?

Pak Chong-hui's desire to demonstrate his "successes" to the whole world and the desire of American propaganda to support the antipopular regime for the sake of U.S. strategic interests are understandable. However, the situation in South Korea does not support such optimistic pronouncements, despite the injection of American dollars. The country is in the grip of an economic crisis which is worsened by the constant militarization and the growing dependence on foreign capital.

In the current fiscal year, Seoul has allocated $2 billion for military purposes, which is 35.4 percent of budget expenditures.

The South Korean dictator is allowing foreign monopolies, chiefly American and Japanese, to plunder the country. At the end of 1976, foreign capital investmenets in South Korea amounted to almost $3 billion.

By constantly resorting to foreign loans and subsidies South Korea is living on credit. In 1981, unpaid state debts will amount to $10 billion. The South Korean people, who are living in conditions of poverty and an unbridled dictatorship which suppresses all their elementary rights, are paying for the adventurist course of imperialism's henchmen.

CUBAN CULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS MOSCOW

LD161009Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture, visited the Soviet Union 25 January-13 February at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

The delegation acquainted itself with Soviet cultural institutions' experience in fulfilling cultural tasks outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Cuban comrades had talks with P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation visited the Uzbek SSR, where it was received by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

The Cuban delegation had meetings at the State Committee for Cinematography, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and creative unions. The guests also visited Leningrad, where a meeting was held at the obkom.

The Cuban delegation left Moscow for Sofia 13 February.

PRAVDA REVIEWER CALLS BREZHNEV WAR MEMOIRS 'INVALUABLE'

LD161140Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0415 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 February--The significance of the war memoirs "Malaya Zemlya" by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are invaluable among the learned, artistic books and memoirs of the war, notes well-known Soviet writer Anatoliy Ananyev in PRAVDA today.

The memoirs are full of historic importance and profound general conclusions, Ananyev stresses. The link beween past and present comes through in the book. At the same time, Leonid Brezhnev's wartime reminiscences are a documentary and artistic work of prose which read in a lively and interesting manner.

The book's close attention to what would seem the most commonplace details of life at the front, its studies of individuals, be they a private soldier, commanding officer or political worker, give it breadth and warmth.

Practically all of Leonid Brezhnev's life at the front, Ananyev goes on, was linked with the 18th Infantry, with which he fought the toughest battles from the Causcasus, Novorossiysk and Malaya Zemlya across the entire Ukraine, liberating the towns and villages of his homeland, across Poland, Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, bringing liberation to the peoples of these countries which are now joined together in a fraternal socialist community, and perhaps that is why his reminiscences about the people of that army, with whom his destiny at the front was so closely linked, are imbued with a special warmth.

But through the heroic destinies of his comrades-in-arms, about whom Leonid Brezhnev writes, the reader acquires a picture of the author himself, a son of a working father--the picture of a man who became an outstanding party and state figure, worthy of the people's highest trust. It is not by chance that people of the whole world today constantly link his name with such concepts as peace labor and the happiness of peoples on earth. He knows from his own experiences what war is and what countless sufferings it brings to peoples; he has lived through what the Soviet people have lived through and his deeds were linked with the efforts of the whole people during the last war; and when today, heading the Central Committee of the party and the Presidium of the country's Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev talks about peace, we realize that his words are full of grief for the past and for the losses which were suffered by practically every Soviet family finding itself after the war without a father, husband, brother or sister, and full of concern that we might live and work peacefully and confidently.

Leonid Brezhnev's war memoirs are published in NOVYY MIR magazine (February issue), and in a number of literary publications.

SHCHERBITSKIY HONORED BY USSR, UKRAINE

Order of October Revolution

LD161504Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have congratulated Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, a prominent party leader and statesman on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

For his great services to the CPSU and the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 60th birthday Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, has been awarded an Order of the October Revolution.

Ukrainian Congratulations

AU1619S0Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 78 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers have warmly congratulated Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, on his 60th birthday and on the occasion of the high government award--the Order of the October Revolution.

Your entire life, the congratulatory message says, is a brilliant example of selfless service to the Leninist party, the Soviet people and the cause of building communism in our country. In the years of your fruitful work as first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers you made a great contribution to the development of the Ukrainian SSR economy, science and culture. The Soviet fatherland duly acknowledged this contribution, twice honoring you with the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Under the guidance of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and of its politburo led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with your direct and active participation, the Ukraine has attained significant successes in fulfilling the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions, in further consolidating organizationally and politically the Ukrainian CP--a combat detachment of the CPSU--in improving the style and methods of work, and in promoting the communist education of the working people.

We wholeheartedly wish you, our dear friend and work colleague, good health, many years of life and new accomplishments in fulfilling the great plans for communist construction for the benefit of our own motherland.

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Award

AU1619S1Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 78 AU

[Text] In recognition of his long and fruitful activity to organize the Soviet Ukraine's communists and all working people to fulfill the plans for communist construction and on the occasion of his 60th birthday, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to award Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[signed] Vatchenko, chairman, and Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

NEW MINISTER OF UZBEK TIMBER INDUSTRY APPOINTED

LD1610159Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Feb 78 p 1 LD

[Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree]

[Text] Comrade Seit Memetovich Tairov is appointed Uzbek SSR Minister of the timber industry.

[signed] N. Matchanov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Kh. Pulatova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tashkent, 8 February 1978.

SOVIET SCIENCE EXPOSES FANTASIES OF BOURGEOIS SOVIETOLOGISTS

LD161503Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 14 Feb 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Book review by Prof Ye. Anufriyev, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Real Socialism and Its Bourgeois Falsifiers"]

[Text] The modern epoch is characterized by an intensification of the ideological struggle in the world. Its activation is explained by the steady, irreversible change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism. Leaders of the bourgeois world now realize that neither economic, political, nor military force can stop the development of socialism. So they are focusing their efforts on improving ideological weapons. In this struggle two opposing ideologies, oriented according to different vital values and explaining in different ways the meaning of life and the paths for mankind's further progress, face each other. As the French publicist A. Wuermser noted, "the past has not yet finished and the future already exists." The future is embodied in real socialism, which has become the model of a qualitatively new society. In our country, as L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, a new historical community of people has been formed--the Soviet people.

Trying to discredit real socialism, the bourgeois ideologists have sharply increased their activity. Many new books have been added to the literature of "Sovietology." In these you find not only the old, defeated arguments, but also new, more refined falsifications, which cannot be allowed to go unanswered.

Not long before the 60th anniversary of Great October the Mysl Publishing House produced the book "Real Socialism in the USSR and Its Bourgeois Falsifiers" (Note) ("Realnyy Sotsializm v SSSR i ego Burzhuaskiye Falsifikatory," edited by Yu. Volkov, Ye. Modrzhinskaya (chief of the authors' collective) and V. Tsapanov, Moscow, Mysl, 1977), which contains criticism of modern bourgeois "Sovietology." This work is attracting the attention not only of specialists, but also of broad circles of the public. The book was prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences philosophy institute's scientific communism section, in cooperation with the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, scientific communism section.

The dedication made by the authors to the 60th anniversary of Great October is of profound significance. Their work is a party-minded, principled, well-reasoned reply to our ideological opponents who doubled and trebled their efforts in jubilee year in the vain desire to cast doubt on, distort and slander developed socialist society--the main result of the heroic efforts of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, a people who in one generation transformed backward tsarist Russia into the vanguard of world social progress.

"Sovietology" and its criticism in Soviet literature have their own history. Primitive, "caveman" anticommunism is achieving less and less the aims of bourgeois ideology and policy. That is why in the sixties and seventies a "theoretical" foundation for the methods and means of the anticommunist struggle against the countries of socialism, and above all against our country, was activated. The methods of anticommunist propaganda, aimed at the indoctrination of public opinion in the interests of monopoly capitalism in the nonsocialist world, primarily in the developed capitalist countries, became correspondingly more flexible. [paragraph continues]

Centers of "Sovietology," claiming a "scientific" role on socialism and Marxism-Leninism, began to be created at a rapid rate. Despite the unchanging nature of the strategic tasks of "Sovietology" aimed at achieving the global aims of anticommunism and at trying to turn back or at least retard the worldwide historical process of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism, its tactics are very flexible: It adapts itself to the concrete situation, to definite advances and noteworthy dates in the life of the countries of the socialist community. Soviet science responds to this "challenge" by exposing the bourgeois falsifiers' new fantasies with profoundly reasoned counterpropaganda.

The book "Real Socialism in the USSR and Its Bourgeois Falsifiers" ranks among those works which convincingly refute the "Sovietologists'" fantasies, provide a distinctive synthesis of criticism of their concepts, and supply rich food for thought in considering and evaluating many phenomena now taking place.

It is beyond the powers of bourgeois ideology to erase Marxism-Leninism. Today millions of working people throughout the world know and study it and draw their strength from it. That is why the enemies of communism resort to the well-known "reappraisal of values." Instead of an indiscriminate denial of Marxism-Leninism its fundamental principles are individually called into question. Most often they either distort them or "develop" them, correlating them quite arbitrarily with actual reality, which allegedly demands new appraisals and generalizations. This applies to the Soviet political system and to the leading role of the working class in developed socialist society, to the USSR's agrarian policy, to the situation of the Soviet intelligentsia and to the social role of young people.

Bourgeois ideology is trying to create an "erosion" of communist ideology, is striving to discredit the leading role of the CPSU in communist building and belittle the significance of Marxist-Leninist theory, and is discussing the imagined deideologization of individual social groups in Soviet society.

The social basis of our state consists, as is well known, of an indestructible alliance of workers, peasants and intelligentsia. But it is precisely the growing social homogeneity of Soviet society which is one of the main subjects of ideological subversion by "Sovietologists." Their works focus on attempts to use the intelligentsia against the working class, against the people. In the "Sovietological" literature of the sixties many falsifications, sometimes mutually exclusive, were used in evaluating the role and position of the intelligentsia in socialism. There were technocratic ideas of transforming it into a "ruling class" as a result of the scientific and technical revolution, and myths about "spiritual repression" of the intelligentsia under socialism and its transformation into a "rebellious group of restorers of capitalism." The life of Soviet society and its advance toward communism have shown the groundlessness of these "theoretical" fabrications.

Now the idea of the "specific leading role of the Soviet intelligentsia under strict party control" has been invented. In essence it asserts that in our country some kind of "silent revolution" is taking place which will allegedly lead Soviet society toward a "modernized bureaucracy" where the intelligentsia "will play a leading role."

The fabrications of the "Sovietologists" about the intelligentsia's attitude toward the leading role of the CPSU and the Marxist-Leninist view of the world are very significant. They either deny the ideological and political unity of the party and intelligentsia or attribute "ideological indifferences" to the latter. Proceeding from this premise, the task is set of filling the "spiritual vacuum" with bourgeois ideology and helping to "liberate the minds" of the Soviet intelligentsia with the aim of "ideological convergence" between the USSR and the West while temporarily maintaining political and social differences, which according to the "Sovietologists'" scheme will be eliminated later during the transformation of socialism into capitalism.

As we see, the methods are new, but the aim is the same.

A large place in Sovietological investigations is occupied by the doctrine of the elitism and isolation of the Soviet intelligentsia, for the "Sovietologists" include in the intelligentsia proper those renegades who secretly or openly show their lack of faith in socialism.

Finally, they endeavour to prove the lack of alliance between the working class and the people's intelligentsia. This does not just refer to political alliance alone. Doubt is cast on the objective process of the rapprochement between mental and physical labor, that is, on the achievement under communism of universal social equality. In "proving" this they again falsely interpret the social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution. The practice of real socialism refutes these fabrications too. In the USSR scientific and technical progress greatly promotes the strengthening of the alliance between representatives of science, the proletariat and technology about which V.I. Lenin wrote. "The meeting which mankind's best minds have dreamed of--the historic meeting of labor and culture--has taken place," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed at the ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of Great October. "This was a turning point of immense significance in our country's history and in the history of all world culture."

Communism is to be built by the young. This Leninist assertion is embodied in the Communist Party's immense concern for young people, their ideological and political tempering, their labor and moral education and the growth of education and qualifications. It is natural for the "Sovietologists" to devote great attention to the study, or rather the distortion, of the problems of young people under socialism. They try to attribute to Soviet society capitalism's real generation conflict, "basing" this on the higher educational and cultural standard of young people in comparison with the older generation, which, in their opinion, leads to disagreement between the "new intellectualism" and the "traditional ideology."

Bourgeois ideologists try to attribute a consumer orientation to young people. Many examples refute this conjecture. The Dnepr GES and Magnitka, the Kama truck plant and the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad--these, above all, continue the social traditions of generations. Blind with fear in the face of communism, the bourgeois falsifiers try to erase the monolithic unity of the generations in socialism and the fundamentally new character of their continuity in mature socialist society.

It would be incorrect not to see the existence of difficulties under socialism which are known to everyone. They were mentioned on the platform of the 25th CPSU Congress. [paragraph continues]

None the less, the "Sovietologists," trying to appear "objective" but in essence speaking from positions of bourgeois objectivism, extensively and gladly exploit critical material published in our press to "prove" their assertions. They speak with satisfaction of the short supply of certain consumer goods, of the still unresolved problems of further improving agriculture, or relapses into narrow-minded, petit bourgeois psychology, violations of standards of morality, and other negative phenomena.

Exaggerating the significance of these phenomena and concealing their roots, the bourgeois ideologists are trying to wipe out the distinction between capitalism and socialism by asserting that the same problems arise in both. The words of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th party congress, are perfectly applicable to this aspect of polemics with the "Sovietologists": "Yes, we know that not all the problems have been solved yet. We know our shortcomings and see the difficulties better than all our critics. And we will successfully overcome them. We see and know which paths lead to the further development and improvement of our society."

The "Sovietologists'" concepts are not only found in the armory of bourgeois ideology proper, they are also used by social reformists and revisionsists. The "Sovietologists" share their ideas with them quite willingly, forming a united front against Marxism-Leninism and real socialism.

A particularly bitter struggle against the falsifiers of real socialism is developing around the question of the individual and his position in the system of social relations. It is possible to say without exaggeration that the problem of the individual touches the very heart of Marxism-Leninism and its practical implementation in the new socioeconomic formation. This is why, in its desire to theoretically "refute" Marxism-Leninism, "Sovietology" refers to the whole arsenal of idealism, beginning with the antiquated doctrines on the "sinful nature" of man, and ending with the latest pseudo-scientific concepts of psychologism. The desire to distort and slander the makeup of the Soviet man arouses no less a stir among anticommunists.

As we know, one of the most characteristic features of socialism is the steady growth of the social role of the individual. This is expressed in the creation of increasingly favorable opportunities for the harmonious development and creative activity of man and in the extension of his labor and sociopolitical activity. At the same time, the demands made on the individual by the complication of social life and the development of science and technology increase. These demands themselves serve the interests of our society and each of its members and therefore cannot fail to enrich all aspects of man's life.

The documents and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, which particularly stressed concern for man as the main aim of all our party's activity, have become the most profound expression of socialist humanism. The steady growth of the material and cultural level of the people's life is put forward in them as the highest aim of the party's economic and social strategy. The Soviet Constitution adopted in the year of the 60th anniversary of October has become the latest most vivid proof of the humanism of socialist society. Many of its articles consolidate the most important achievements of socialism in the field of citizens' rights, freedoms and duties.

Other, completely opposite processes characterize reality in capitalist countries. Deep social inequality divides bourgeois society into a small elite which enjoys all the benefits of modern civilization and the broad masses of the working people who are destined for a narrow sphere of activity and strictly regulated resources to satisfy their material and spiritual needs. [paragraph continues]

Here the main value is not the human individual, in all his diversity, but simply his functions and the extent to which they serve the interests of the ruling classes. In essence, despite talk about humanism, freedom and equality, bourgeois ideology in the spirit of the old tradition of the ruling classes makes the concept of the "individual" a privilege for the elite only. The French scholar (A. Mol) writes in this context that contemporary bourgeois society produces three groups of people oriented toward various cultural values. The first, the "underlings", are oriented toward "consumer pleasures", the second--the managers--toward "business efficiency", and the third--"the creators of culture"--toward innovation in society....

Now that our country is entering its seventh decade in the full flower of its creative forces, bourgeois propaganda is not in a position to conceal our achievements in economics, science and art. At first bourgeois ideology surrendered its position in questions of the economy and its growth rates. But it still speaks of capitalism as the "mass consumer society." Even yesterday the apologies of capitalism speculated on the quantitive indicators of the level of consumption. However, now under the influence of, on the one hand, the new phase in the crisis of capitalism, the fall in production, inflation and rising prices, and on the other, the successes of socialism, comparison of the living standards of the two systems even in this sphere is becoming disadvantageous for the ideologists of capitalism. So they have shifted the center of gravity in the ideological struggle to the sphere of social relations, the political system and the place in them of the "individual" and the "quality of life."

Bourgeois ideologists twist the words "freedom," "humanism," "human rights," "equality" and "justice" and so forth, in all ways. With the help of refined falsification they try to attribute to capitalism those qualities which it has never had and cannot have. At the same time, they try not only to belittle but even to conceal the real humanism of socialist society. They distort the theory and practice of building socialism and communism, accusing communists of "disregard" for the interests of the separate individual and of "antihumanism." Our ideological opponents not only speak about the "loss" of Marxism-Leninism's humanism but call for the "democratization," "liberalization" and "humanization" of socialism. The 1968 counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia used precisely these slogans as a cover. Some bourgeois ideologists try to revive anthropological theories, asserting that contemporary mankind is suffering not from social antagonisms but from insufficient penetration into the secrets of man's internal life.

It is possible to trade the function of defending capitalism and justifying all its evils, which bourgeois ideology has been zealously executing to the idea elaborated long ago by bourgeois theoreticians of the so-called "autonomy of the individual." Many bourgeois ideologists try to present the individual as an independent, self-dependent entity. He, they say, controls both himself and his outside world and has free will, choice, freedom of expression and self-assertion. In accordance with all this the conclusion which suggests itself is that responsibility for its fate is borne only by the sovereign individual and by him alone. We see here a flagrant and primitive distortion of the real ties between the individual and society and a denial of the social determinism of his appearance, make-up deeds and actions. One other thing is obvious: The idea of the autonomy of the individual makes it possible to blame all the adversities and sufferings of the multimillion masses of working people on themselves and to prove the innocence of capitalism which, they say, is blameless here because everyone is "the master of his own fate."

Anticommunists often begin their attacks on Marxism over problems of the individual by searching out imaginary contradictions in the very teaching of the founders of scientific communism. Claiming the role of the "true interpreters of Marxism" they talk about a "new reading" of Marx. Interpretation of the concept of the alienation of the individual has been made the central point of this "new reading." [paragraph continues]

Bourgeois ideologists declare alienation to be the law of the entire history of mankind and an eternal and universal characteristic of man. As a rule, they link alienation with the presence of a state, party or any organizing entity and with the need to subordinate the interests of the individual to those of society.

In K. Marx's earlier works the concept of alienation is widely used whereas in his later works we come across it considerably less frequently. On this basis bourgeois ideologists and revisionists conclude that "the problem of man's liberation ceased to worry" the mature Marx. In fact this was for him the main problem throughout his life and work. Having decided the question of man's emancipation in his earlier work, K. Marx goes on further to a scientific investigation of the ways and conditions for liberating man and consequently for overcoming alienation.

Bourgeois theoreticians and contemporary revisionists also try to falsify Leninism, declaring this teaching to be one which "excludes man from its field of vision." The greatest humanist in history--V.I. Lenin--is represented by them as an advocate of violence and the suppression of the individual." The reactionary bourgeois "Sovietologists" (I. Bokhenskiy), (G. Vetter), and S. Hook slanderously assert that V.I. Lenin "did not concern himself at all with the problem of humanism" and that Marxism-Leninism, relying on such concepts as class, popular masses and political parties, regarded man as "an insignificantly small figure." Having thus "proved" the "incompatibility" of humanism with Marxism-Leninism, some ideologists assert that Marxism totally ignores the individual, while others wish to attribute a "humanistic" nature to Marxism by connecting it with existentialism (Jean-Paul Sartre), with Freudism (E. Fromm) and even with Christianity (R. Garaudy). In reality V.I. Lenin, just as K. Marx, was the final aim of the proletarian revolution in the ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL. He was confident that communism would lead "to the education, instruction and training of people with ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT AND ALL-ROUND TRAINING...."

Many capitalist ideologists accuse socialism of indifference toward man and back up their accusations with slanderous fabrications that developed socialism is not interested in individuality either. Such assertions are laughable and contradict the real course of history. Socialism liberates the working man from exploitation, poverty, unemployment and discrimination according to sex, nationality, race and origin. Socialism proclaims and insures the equal worth of every individual. Socialist society protects the individual worth of every citizen, gives all members of society equal opportunities for work and education, and creates conditions in which everyone's creative individuality can manifest itself. Both labor and the results of man's activity are not transformed into a force alien to him inasmuch as they become not some kind of private property but that of the whole nation. The development of production and culture leads to an improvement in the life of the whole people and makes it possible to resolve important social tasks, including the task of the all-round development of the individual. Herein lies one of the fundamental differences between the socialist and capitalist systems, its advantage over capitalism. However the anticommunists and revisionists try to distort the process of the formation of the new individual in the countries of socialism, their attempts are doomed to failure. The experience of forming the new man has gone down in history as part of the experience of building socialism and no amount of effort by our enemies can refute this.

TURKMEN MINISTERS' MEETING REVEALS ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD161535Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 10 Feb 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TURKMENINFORM--A session of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was held on 9 February. It examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the development of the Turkmen SSR national economy for 1977 and measures to insure the fulfillment of the plan in 1978 and the execution of the 1977 Turkmen SSR state budget.

The national economic plan for 1977 was fulfilled or overfulfilled for the majority of the most important indicators as a result of measures to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmen CP Congress; the premises and conclusions contained in the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum; and of widely launched socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution.

The plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled 101.4 percent and ahead of schedule, by 27 December. Above-plan output to the sum of R35.6 million was sold. All oblasts except Krasnovodskaya Oblast handled the plan.

In 1977 electrical power engineering, the gas and chemical industries and other sectors developed rapidly. The collectives of Turkmenglavenergo, Turkmengasprom and the Karabogazsulfat association, the Nebit-Dag iodine plant, the Ashkhabad electrical equipment plant, the Ashkhabad 20th Anniversary of the Turkmen SSR machine-building plant, and others completed the jubilee year with good indicators.

The plans for the extraction of gas, the generation of electricity and the production of mineral fertilizers, sulfur, cement, cotton fiber, wool and silk textiles, sewn goods, carpets and carpet articles and several other types of output were overfulfilled.

The target for the production of output with the seal of quality for the republic's industry was overfulfilled.

The labor productivity plan was fulfilled. More cotton, grain, melons, fruit, meat, milk, eggs, wool and karakul fur were sold to the state than envisaged by the plan.

At the same time the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers noted that considerable shortcomings had occurred in the fulfillment of the 1977 national economic plans.

The target established by the 5-year plan for increasing industrial output for 1977 was underfulfilled.

The Turkmenneft and Turkmenrybprom associations, the Glavkarakumstroy, the republic's Ministries of the Food Industry and Motor Transportation and Highways, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the Turkmen SSR Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply, the Krasnovodsk petroleum refinery, the Chardzhou and Krasnovodsk ship repair yards, the Nebit-Dag Stroydetal combine, and others reduced gross production output compared with the previous year.

The plan for the extraction of oil and gas condensate and the production of several of the most important types of construction materials and consumer goods was not fulfilled. Many enterprises failed to fulfill the labor productivity plan.

Targets for purchases of fine-fiber cotton, grapes and cocoons were not fulfilled.

The capital construction situation remains unsatisfactory; the construction of a number of very important projects nearing completion is being carried out only slowly. The plan for the construction of apartment houses has not been fulfilled. The republic's Ministry of Motor Transportation and Highways and the gorispolkoms are not taking the necessary steps to improve the work of urban motor transportation.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the question under examination which obliges the leaders of ministries and departments and the republic's oblispolkoms to eliminate the shortcomings revealed by the discussion of the results of the economic activity of their subordinate enterprises and organizations for 1977, and to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets for 1978 and the socialist pledges adopted in light of the letter from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on the development of socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plan.

SALYUT-6 COSMONAUTS WORK, HAVE DAY OF ACTIVE REST

LD161142Y Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow February 16. TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from flight control centre:

The Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko wound up their first technological experiment on the "Splav" installation. The experiment was conducted with a view to studying diffusion processes in melted metals in weightless conditions. The capsule with specimens of the obtained materials will be brought back to earth for research in laboratory conditions.

Yesterday the cosmonauts observed powerful northern light over North America. According to estimates of the crew, the upper limit of the northern lights reached an altitude of five hundred kilometers for the first time during the flight of the Salyut-6 station.

Today the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 orbital complex are having a day of active rest. The cosmonauts are carrying out a preventive inspection of individual systems and plants of the station, do the premises, and do physical exercises on bicycle ergometer and a full-scale trainer.

In the afternoon the crew will carry out preparatory work to accomplish the forthcoming scientific and technical research and experiments.

Romanenko and Grechko are feeling well. The program of research on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 manned complex is being successfully implemented.

DESIGN, FUNCTION OF PROGRESS-1 SPACECRAFT DESCRIBED

LD101303Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu. Pavlov and Engineer L. Ivanov Article: "Tanker, Freight Carrier and Tug"]

[Text] The ever-increasing duration of flights by cosmonauts has put forward an imperative demand that ways be found to replenish materials expended in orbit and equipment that has exhausted its useful life. The level of modern technology still does not make it possible to set up production of the necessary resources directly in space. Therefore the most effective way at present to replenish stocks on scientific stations designed to operate for long periods is to develop freight transport operations which link the earth with the station's orbit. The Progress-1 freight transport spacecraft was created in the Soviet Union for this purpose.

Its main task is to deliver scientific apparatus, filming materials, instruments and life support resources for crews of manned Salyut-type stations. This spacecraft is also used to replenish the station's combined motor installation with liquid fuel components and to make up for the air losses in the living compartment.

The project for the freighter was based on the requirement for making maximal use of the design and individual onboard systems of the Soyuz spacecraft, the efficiency of which had been confirmed during repeated flights. This provided an opportunity to reduce the cost of the Progress craft and the time taken to create it. [paragraph continues]

The Progress can deliver 2,300 kilograms of equipment, materials, fuel and gas into circumterrestrial orbit, the total mass of the spacecraft being 7,020 kilograms. This weight ratio is quite high for modern space equipment.

The freighter consists of three main sections: the freight compartment with the locking unit, the refuelling components section, and the compartment housing instrumentation units. All the freight is housed in the first two compartments.

Inside the hermetically sealed freight hold the so-called dry cargo is mounted on a special frame. For convenience all small materials are packed in containers while bulk materials are accommodated directly in the framework. As a rule they are fastened to it with rapid-release catches and special bolts which release the cargo after the head has been given only a quarter of a turn.

The docking unit of the Progress contains additional automatic hydraulic connectors in comparison with the analagous unit on board the Soyus. These insure the hermetic coupling of the main hydraulic conduits of the freighter's refuelling system with the main hydraulic conduits of the station's motor installation when the latter is being refuelled. The hatch of the docking unit can be opened both automatically and also manually by the crew.

The bulk of the units of the refuelling system and gas replenishment system are housed in the second compartment; these consist of four fuel tanks, spherical containers filled with compressed air and nitrogen, pneumatic and hydraulic units, sensors, indicating devices and other elements. The total quantity of fuel and gases which can be delivered is 1,000 kilograms.

In terms of its design and apparatus, the compartment housing the instrumentation units is analagous to the same compartment on the Soyuz. However, the volume of the instrumentation section has been almost doubled and instead of just one, two instrument mountings have been fitted.

The antennas of the radio equipment systems, including the rendezvous apparatus, sensors and motors of the orientation system and motion control system are located on the external surface of Progress-1. So that the crew and the control center's specialist can control the rendezvous, docking and link-up process, three light indexes (lights) and two television cameras have also been fitted. The axis of the field of vision of one of the television cameras is oriented along the longitudinal axis of the spacecraft and the other, perpendicular to it.

The onboard systems of the freighter are analagous in purpose to the same systems of the manned Soyuz spacecraft. However, the orientation and motion control systems and control system for the onboard complex of equipment and the thermal regulation system differ substantially from the analagous systems on board the Soyuz; these differences are connected with catering for new and fully automatic control regimes and with insuring the heightened reliability of their functioning. The electricity supply system, radio installations, docking systems and internal transfer systems have been borrowed from the Soyuz craft with relatively minor modifications.

The radio rendezvous apparatus, thanks to special refinements, insures the transmission to the station too of data concerning the parameters of the freighter's motion. [paragraph continues]

This enables the Salyut crew to control the approach of the Progress craft. The retro-rocket system used for control consists of 14 rocket motors for docking and orientation, each with a thrust of 10 kilograms, and 8 precision orientation motors, each with a thrust of 1 kilogram. They operate on a single-component fuel.

The approach and corrective motor installation is used when establishing docking [montazhyye] orbits, when carrying out a rendezvous with a station and after separation of the spacecraft from the station--to insure that it enters the dense layers of the atmosphere and to insure the subsequent scuttling of the craft. If need be, the installation can also be used to correct the station's orbit.

The refuelling and air replenishment system are fundamentally novel on the Progress, since these operations were unprecedented in space flights. They operate automatically on commands from the ground or from Salyut.

In conjunction with other equipment on the spacecraft and on the station, the system carries out the following basic operations: verification of the hermetic seals of the conduits following the linkup of the hydraulic connectors of the spacecraft and the station; convenyance of the fuel and oxidant to the tanks of the combined motor installation (after pressure has been lowered in the station's tanks); bleeding and evacuation of the conduits along which the fuel is delivered. A special integral part of the refuelling system replenishes the station's atmosphere with gas.

The complex of radio technical systems together with the facilities of the command and measurement complex on the ground insures the precise determination of the parameters of the spacecraft's orbit, the transmission of control commands to the craft and the reception on earth of acknowledgments that these commands have been executed, the transmission of data concerning the condition and functioning of the inboard systems and of television pictures from the onboard time with ground time. The program-time devices make it possible to issue commands in the required sequence. On an automatic craft this is the main means of control when carrying out dynamic operations.

When the Progress was being created, maximum use was made of instruments, units and design elements of the Soyuz. However, what was obtained was, on the whole, a new spacecraft which accords fully with the new flight tasks. The large volume of tests of onboard systems and designs on the ground and the use of instruments, units and design elements which had proved their reliability in the Soyuz spacecraft made it possible to decide to carry out the simultaneous delivery of freight to the state and flight test the Progress-1.

In accordance with the flight program of the Salyut-6 station, the first freighter was launched on 20 January 1978. The efficiency of the onboard systems was checked out during the first day and the first stage of the correction of the spacecraft's orbit was carried out. By the end of the second day of the flight, the establishment of a docking orbit had been completed. Then the rendezvous and docking of the spacecraft with the station began. They were carried out automatically and controlled both by the flight control center and by the station's crew.

At 1312 Moscow time on 22 January the mechanical linkup of the docking units of the freighter and spacestation was accomplished. The subsequent drawing together of these units made it possible to insure the hermetic seal of the link and to automatically connect up the electric power and hydraulic connectors of the spacecraft and the station. Thus the crew of Salyut-6 had the opportunity to control the spacecraft's systems from the station's control console.

After a day of leisure the crew began the loading and unloading operations. They not only had to carry into the station several hundreds of items with a total mass of 1.3 tons, but also to place each of them in the precise location designated for them. It was necessary to transfer to the freight compartment used units, instruments, various wastes and to locate them in a definite order so as to preserve the spacecraft's center of gravity in the same position. The crew carried out this work in parallel with refuelling the station and replenishing its gases. Despite the fact that this was the first time all these numerous operations had been carried out in space, they were completed in the alloted time.

The Progress-1's work in orbit did not end with the delivery of freight to Salyut-6. It was used in the "Resonance" experiment--an investigation into the dynamic characteristics of the Salyut-6, Soyuz-27 and Progress-1 complex--and to correct the station's orbit. This orbit correction was carried out with the aid of Progress-1 control system and motor installation. Thus the first freighter also functioned in yet another role--that of the first space tug. After separation, the motion control system and the correctional motor installation on board the Progress-1 were switched on for test purposes. The descent from orbit of the Progress-1 and its scuttling in the Pacific Ocean were provided for in the program.

NEW BOOKS DETAIL PEACEFUL USE OF SOVIET ATOMIC ENERGY

LD151339Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 78 p 2 LD

[V. Shilov review: "The Atom Serves Socialism"]

[Text] On 27 June 1954 the world's first, Soviet nuclear power station at Obninsk began generating current for the nearby enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The very fact of its creation elicited a tremendous international response: The possiblity of the peaceful use of atomic energy had been demonstrated to all mankind. At the time the foreign press unanimously defined that date as the start of a great industrial revolution, whose significance could not be overestimated.

Not even a quarter of a century has passed since then, but the boldest forecasts for the use of the new and fantastically powerful energy for purposes of peace and the people's happiness have already come true, and even more daring plans are being created. This is convincingly described by the book "Atomic Science and Technology in the USSR" ("Atomnaya Nauka i Tehnika v SSSR," "Atomizdat," Moscow 1977, 358 pages). Its authors include outstanding Soviet scientists and organizers of industry. In an interesting narrative intelligible to the general reader they illumine the achievements of Soviet science and industry in the peaceful use of the atomic energy and the prospects for the development of this sector in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Analyzing the distribution of the country's production forces and fuel reserves, the authors show the growing national economic significance of nuclear power generation in the next few decades, particularly in the European part of the USSR. They graphically reveal what an important role in raising the sector's efficiency is played by consolidating AES installations and increasing the unit potential of reactors. In the very near future the series-produced 1 million kilowatt units will be replaced by 1.5-2.4 million kilowatt units, which will insure a sharp reduction in the prime cost of electricity.

The production of electricity is only the first step in using the herculean strength of the atom. The reader can learn from the book that the high rate of development planned in our country for nuclear power generation will make it possible to use atomic energy to produce industrial and domestic heat, for cokeless process of steel smelting and comprehensive power chemical production processes [energokhimicheskiye proizvodstva], to make a considerable reduction in coal transporation and to release oil and gas for technological needs. Today the peaceful atom is storming the North Pole and space, accelerating the development of equipment and technology and discovering new and extremely fruitful methods of using radioactive isotopes and ionizing radiation in very diverse sectors of the national economy.

Atomic energy--the greatest achievement of modern times--must serve humane aims alone. The book's contents are imbued with this idea. Using specific examples and facts, it reflects the Soviet Union's persistent and consistent struggle against the nuclear arms race and for international cooperation in the peaceful use of the achievements of science and technology. The CEMA countries may serve as an example of this cooperation, the authors point out. At the first stage the USSR gave the fraternal states comprehensive assistance in creating and developing a national base for nuclear research, in building reactors and acceleration plants and in training cadres. Now the CEMA permanent commission for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes fruitfully coordinates joint work, and the international economic association "Interatomenergo" tackles questions of constructing nuclear power stations.

The book also reflects the CEMA countries' aid to developing countries in the sphere of nuclear physics and power generation and the USSR's cooperation with developed capitalist countries in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Readers will be interested in another new product of the publishing house for the use of atomic energy--the illustrated album "The Atom Serves Socialism" ("Atom Sluzhit Sotsializmu"), which familiarizes them with the history of the development of nuclear science and technology in our country.

Both publications convincingly attest that, thanks to the Communist Party's constant concern for the development of science, the atom has been placed at the service of peace and socialism. The Soviet Union firmly holds the leading place in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful creation.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC SHIPPING--The motorship Altayskiye Gory of the Vdstokrybkholodfldt Administration has left for the Antarctic coast area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW]

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO ON SOVIET ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

LD161320Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--Prominent Soviet military commander Marshal Kirill Moskalenko stressed that the sole and chief function of the Soviet army is to reliably protect socialism. He spoke today at a press conference devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. It was attended by army, air and navy attaches at the embassies of socialist countries and a number of other states.

The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy has become a remarkable event in the life of our brothers-in-arms, soldiers of the fraternal socialist countries. The historic merits of the Soviet Armed Forces in routing Hitler fascism have been recognized by entire progressive mankind, the marshal said.

The implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU congress made it possible to fill the process of detente with more weighty contents. But the forces of war and aggression still continue the course at stepping up military preparations, at creating a new type of atomic weapons, the neutron bomb.

In these conditions, the marshal said, the Soviet Union has to perfect and strengthen its defence potential, to enhance its combat readiness. The military might and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces now has the level sufficient for ensuring that no one dares risk disrupting the peaceful life of the peoples of the USSR and fraternal society is the widening and deepening of their internationalist tasks and duties. They are called upon to protect the Soviet motherland and together with armies of the fraternal socialist countries to uphold freedom and independence of the peoples of the socialist community. In this lies a high internationalist mission of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In the years of World War Two, Kirill Moskalenko commanded corps and armies in the south westerly direction. The troops he commanded were liberating Czechoslovakia and Poland. He is the hero of the Soviet Union and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Since 1962, Kirill Moskalenko is the USSR deputy defence minister.

GEN PAVLOVSKIY COMMENTS ON HISTORY OF GROUND FORCES

LD080945 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 February 1978 publishes on page 6 an article by special correspondent Maj P. Studenikin entitled "Questionnaire of a Guards Division" on the history and present activities of the Samaro-Ulyanovskaya Zheleznaya Motorized Rifle Division. The article is followed by the following commentary by Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister:

"The ground forces are a heterogeneous branch of the Armed Forces and numerically the largest. It can be seen from the article that the personnel of a motorized rifle formation now includes missilemen, artillerymen, tankmen.... The arsenal of the ground forces includes missiles for diverse purposes, effective weapons for air defense, powerful antitank facilities and improved means of communication and management.

"Being the oldest branch of the armed forces, the ground forces have completely changed their appearance in the postwar years. It may boldly be said that never before have our troops possessed such combat potential and such splendid equipment. But the traditions of zealous service to the people and selfless devotion to the Communist Party have remained unchanged.

"In troop exercises the soldiers of the celebrated Samaro-Ulyanovskaya Zheleznaya Motorized Rifle Division, which is described in the article, have demonstrated full readiness to conduct combat operations in a complex situation using modern kinds of equipment, and the ability to wage an offensive at a high pace and to inflict powerful fire strikes. It must be pointed out that we have many units and formations which were born in the revolution, became famous in the Civil War years and once again covered themselves with glory at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

"Today the soldiers of these honored, order-bearing and many other units and formations are indefatigably enhancing their military skill and technical and military culture and mastering complex and mighty modern weapons.

"The most important role in the soldiers' combat and political training belongs to the officers--our command, political and engineering and technical cadres. It may be said with certainty that the ground forces now have at their disposal a politically mature officer corps well trained in the military and technical respects.

"Now, on the eve of the glorious jubilee of the Soviet Army and Navy, patriotic inspiration and enthusiasm reign among the soldiers and officers of our branch of the armed forces. Following the appeal from the guardsmen of the Zheleznaya Division's Motorized Rifle Regiment commanded by Lt Col P. Franchuk, the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the festival is developing increasingly widely in units and formations. 'Service for 2 years--Combat Readiness Forever!'--this slogan has become the soldiers' law.

"Together with all the motherland's defenders the soldiers of the ground forces are vigilantly standing guard over the motherland's state interests and peace throughout the world."

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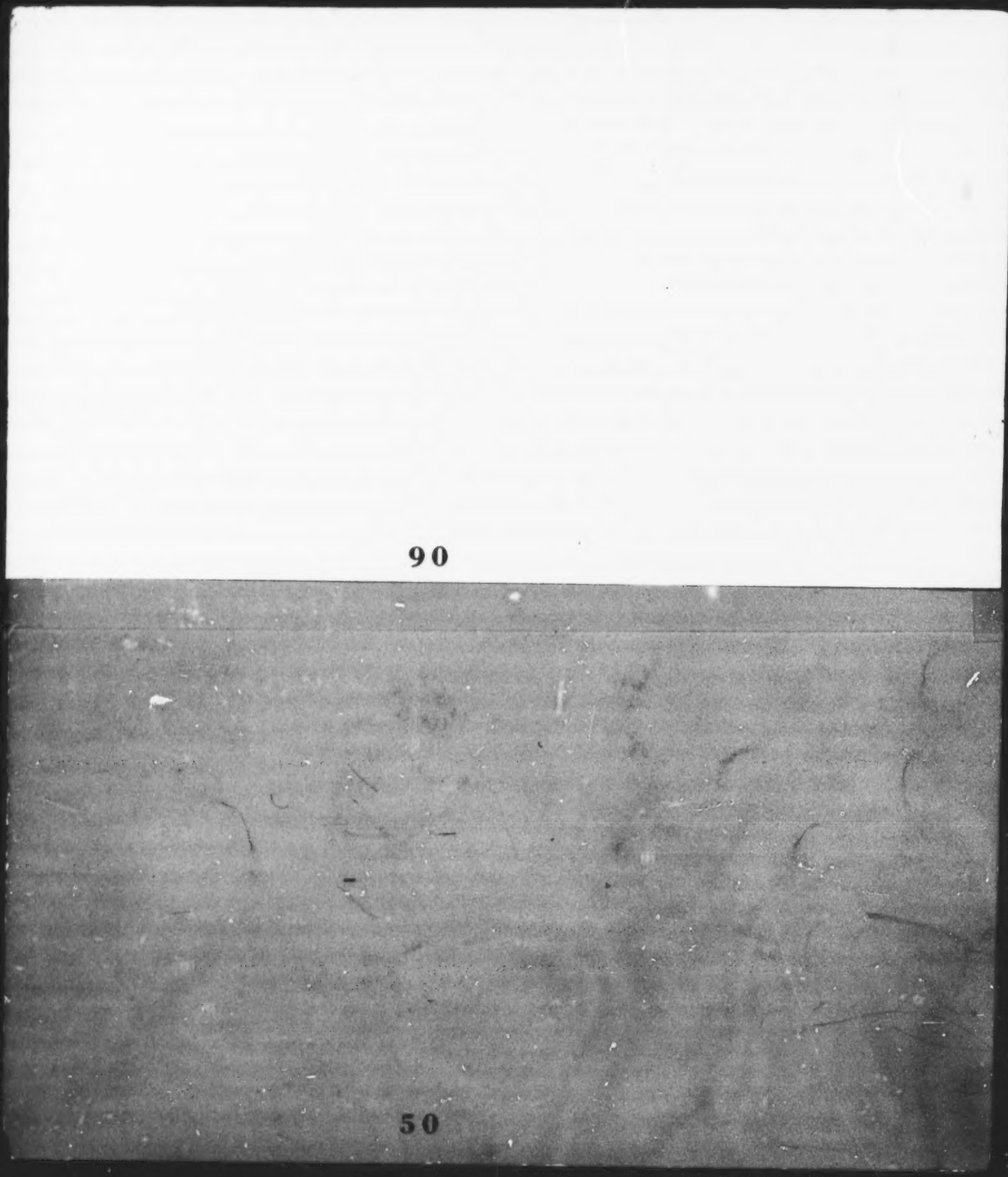
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